No. 45, Vol. XII.] JANUARY, 1887.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

Quarterly Record.

LONDON:

KENT & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW,

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, Exeter Hall, London.

Orders for Advertisements to be sent to R. K. Burt & Co., Fetter Lane.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Supplies	1
Our Late President and Ragged Schools	4
RAGGED SCHOOL UNION PRAYER MEETING AND CONFERENCES:	
"Master, carest Thou not that we perish?"	9
Bringing their Sheaves with them	12
Professor Leone Levi on Ragged School Teaching	17
The Late Mr. Jonathan Duthoit and the Jubilee of the Nichol Street Ragged School	24
Domestic Service	29
Ocean Spray	30
Days of Universal Prayer, October 17th and 18th	38
In Memoriam	39
Reaping	44
NOTICES OF BOOKS	46
NOTICES OF MEETINGS:	
Lambeth Ragged School	49
Gravesend Ragged School	50
King Edward Street Industrial Exhibition	50
Nelson Street Ragged School, Camberwell	51
Love Lane Mission, Shadwell	51
The Youths' Institute in Westminster	5

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee desire to express their grateful thanks to Lady Bazley, Mrs. James, Mrs. Geo. Lush, Mrs. Hy. Tucker, Mrs. Percival Wright, Mrs. Moore, Anonymous, Worthing (2 parcels), Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Wheler, H. Williams, Esq., Mrs. Homer, Mrs. Richardson, Anonymous, A Poor Tradesman, Miss Ripley, Miss Robson, Miss M. E. Holmes, Miss Spackman, Miss S. Hawkins, Miss Wainwright, for parcels of clothing; to Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Hallendell, for parcels of school books; to Jas. Robertson, Esq., for 100 copies of Pilgrim's Progress, to be sold and the money to go to the funds of the Society; to T. Thorley, Esq., for a parcel of boys' hats; to Mrs. Haward, for a parcel of clothing for The Holiday Homes; to Mrs. Craske, for some scrap books; to Clement Ritchie, Esq., for two bales of cloth and cuttings; to Messrs. Crossfield and Co., for a case of "perfection soap"; to Messrs. Heathcote, for a small sample package of tea; to Mr. Kidner, for 630 copies of the Christmas Number of "Our Own Gazette"; and to the Sunday School Union, for a supply of 5000 odd Christmas Cards. These gifts in hand have been judiciously distributed in the most needy channels, the difficulty being to meet half the numerous demands made by the local Schools. The Secretary of the Field Lane Ragged Schools and Refuges begs to acknowledge the receipt of a bandbox, together with a parcel of underclothing, &c., packed in a sack and canvas box cover with thanks, from W. S. L. The Committee heartily thank the kind friends, and wish their number were multiplied a hundredfold.

HOSPITAL LETTERS.

Kind friends sometimes send Hospital Letters to us. They are very useful, and the Superintendents of the local Ragged Schols constantly make application for them. We shall be most grateful for letters for the following:—Brompton Consumption Hospital, City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, King's College Hospital, East London Hospital for Women, and London Hospital; also for the **Surgical Aid Society, Truss Society,** and any Convalescent Homes.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

"THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE."

Only a poor little penny,
It was all I had to give;
But as pennies make the shillings,
It may help some work to live.

A few little bits of ribbon,
And some toys; they were not new,
But they made the sick child happy,
Which made me happy too.

Only some out-grown garments,
They were all I had to spare;
But they'll help to clothe the needy,
And the poor are everywhere.

God loveth a cheerful giver,
Though the gift be poor and small;
What doth He think of His children
When they never give at all?

VOLUME XII. NEW SERIES.

LONDON:
RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 12 AND 13, EXETER HALL;
KENT & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

TO OUR READERS.

THE past year, as the present volume and accompanying Report show, has given evidence of unabated zeal in Ragged School work. Neither Christian activity on behalf of poor children, nor the ingenuity born of love, has in anywise diminished.

The continuance of this zealous activity has been shown in the pulling down of old and in the erection of new and enlarged buildings to meet the new wants of the time.

The Annual Meeting in May was, as usual, a success. The Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue presided, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts presented the Prizes to Old Scholars. The Prize-card, a beautifully illustrated Certificate of good conduct, was enriched with the likeness and lithographed signature of Her Majesty.

A Jubilee Address, prepared by the Committee of the Ragged School Union, and signed by 30,000 school children, as a testimony of love and loyalty to the Queen, bound up into the form of an album volume, and suitably encased, was forwarded to Her Majesty, and received her gracious approval and acceptance.

The attention drawn to the housing of the poor by the great Earl of Shaftesbury and his band of Ragged School friends, and the knowledge thereby obtained of the conditions unfavourable to health in which so many children are unhappily placed, has led the Committee to take a prominent part in a wide-spread movement for giving ailing and weakly children a fortnight's country air. Three Homes of the Society's have been filled from fortnight to fortnight with joyous children, who, in addition to the advantages of fresh and bracing air, good food, and cleanliness, have had the advantage of Christian oversight. Country cottages, at the instance of kind friends, have been similarly utilised, through which the number benefited has been greatly multiplied.

At the Drawing-room Meeting held at Grosvenor House, and presided over by his Grace the Duke of Westminster, the question of Holiday Homes gained some prominence. As an outcome of the meeting the site of a new Home has been purchased, and for the erection of a suitable building thereon funds are now solicited.

The Conferences held during the winter were varied by a Testimony Meeting of elder scholars. Thirty schools were invited to send a contingent of ten scholars each. The evidences of piety and of Christian usefulness presented on the occasion were most encouraging.

A pleasant evening with the joint Committees of the Sunday School Union and the Ragged School Union and some of the Superintendents was usefully spent in conversation on the International Lessons.

During the year the death roll of the Society has been enriched with the names of saintly men and women, some of whom left us at the close of a noble life, others in the prime of their days. Among these were Lord Kinnaird, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society; Robert Reaveley Glover, a member of the Parent Committee; Messrs. Jonathan Duthoit, G. A. Calder, Walter Barber, and George Raison; Mrs. Elizabeth Rowan and Miss M. A. Cole.

With gratitude to Almighty God we record the safe return of our noble President and his excellent lady from foreign travel. Through the mercy of a gracious Providence they come back with renewed health and strength, and hope shortly to enter anew on their varied Christian labours in the metropolis.

R. J. C., *Editor.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Aberdeen, Lord, and Indian Missions 84
Address to Teachers by Rev. J. Spurgeon 9
Address to Her Majesty 43
Annual Meeting of Ragged School Union 116
Annual Meeting of the Ragged Church and Chapel Union . . 130
Apt to Teach 187

Bible Class and Blind Bayliss . . 141
Blind Aid Society, and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Starey 85
Bright, Rt. Hon. John, on Sunday Schools 183

Children of "One Tun" and the Queen 102
Chiswick Ragged School Anniversary 73
,, ,, Extension . 133
Conference of Ragged School Teachers 9
Prayer Meeting and Address by Rev. J. Spurgeon—Testimony of Elder Scholars, and Address by Rev. W. R. Mowll . . . 13
Professor Leone Levi on Ragged School Teaching 17
Speeches by Messrs. C. Montague, Mather, Bellamy, R. J. Curtis, W. J. Orsman, W. G. Cotsford, Weekes, Scarfe, J. Robertson, and J. Kirk. 17
Country Homes, Ministry of Childhood 112
Country Homes, The Good they are Doing 114
Country Homes, Public Meeting . 115
Cruelty to Children, Meeting at Mansion House 141

Days of Universal Prayer 189
Domestic Service 29

Edinburgh, Original Ragged School 138

Factory Girls, Bow Common and Berger Hall 85
Flower Service 194
,, Show 195
Fox Court and Royalty 103
Fresh Air and Technical Education 132

George Yard, Whitechapel, Extension of Premises 77

PAGE

George Yard, Whitechapel, Royal Recognition 79
George Yard, Whitechapel, opening New Building by Duchess of Teck —Annual Meeting 134
Give Ye Them to Eat—Details of Food, &c., supplied by Ragged Schools 69
Grosvenor House, Ragged School Union at—Speeches by Duke of Westminster, Lord Mount-Temple, Dr. Sinclair Paterson, Sir Robert Phayre, Prebendary Billing, Mr. John MacGregor, and Mr. H. R. Williams 105

Heroism, An Act of 85
Holiday Homes 115
Holiday Homes and Country Cottages 163
Hoxton Market Christian Institute 68
Hoxton Market Christian Institute, Meeting of Workers 142

Illustrations :—
The Queen . . . . *Frontispiece*
George Yard Infant School and Nursery 78
John MacGregor, M.A. . . . 125
Nelson Street Mission 64
Nichol Street Free Breakfast . . 27
,, ,, Soup Dinners . . 167
Field Lane, Interior 6
Robert Reavely Glover 41
West Greenwich Ragged School . 158
Brenchley Home 163
Lord Shaftesbury Memorial Tablet 176

In Memoriam :
Robert Reaveley Glover . 39
Walter Barber 42
Jonathan Duthoit 44
Miss M. A Cole. 93
Lord Kinnaird 144
G. A. Calder 145
George Raison 145
Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Rowan. . 192

Jubilee, Her Majesty, Address to . 101
,, ,, *Apropos* to . 56
Jubilee of Nichol Street Ragged School 23, 28

Lambs in the Fold of Christ . . . 91
Light that Lingers 175
Love and Loyalty 101

MacGregor, John, M.A. . . 126, 177

PAGE

Magic Lanterns 189
Merry and Wise 193
Ministry of Childhood 112
Montague, C., and Her Majesty . 103
Movement, London School Board . 133

National Refuges and Jubilee Memorial Home 135
Nelson Street, New Building, Opening of by Baroness Burdett-Coutts 63
New Buildings and Extensions—Chiswick, Jurston Street, Nelson Street, West Greenwich . . . 133
Nichol Street 24, 167
Notices of Books. . 46, 94, 147, 195
Notices of Meetings :—
Lambeth, Gravesend, King Edward, Nelson Street, Love Lane, Castle Lane Youths' Institute 49-52
Lord Shaftesbury's Schools: Millwall Juvenile Mission, Marigold Place, Castle Lane, Sermon Lane Youths' Institute, Johnson's Court (The Gap), Hatfield Street, Fox Court, Newport, King Edward Street . . 96-100
Richmond Street, Hatfield Street, City Shoeblack Brigade, King's Court, Bermondsey, Leicester, Shoeblacks (Marylebone Road), Collingwood Street, Field Lane, Gray's Yard, Holloway, Jubilee Celebration, Hornsey, Fox Court, Marigold Street, Lansdowne Place, King Edward Street . 149-154
Lamb and Flag Schools, Flower Shows and Flower Services, Lansdowne Place, Fox Court, Marigold Place, Bermondsey Castle Lane Youths' Institute, Camberwell Mission . . 196-198

Ocean Spray 30, 73
"One Tun" Annual Meeting . . 142
Orphan Working School 190

Poetry :—
Our Patron Queen 103
Victoria Regina 161
Ponsonby, Sir Henry, Letters . 53, 103
Prayer, Days of Universal . . . 38
President, Our Late, and Ragged Schools 4, 80, 138, 169
Prince of Wales lays Stone of Jubilee Memorial Home 135
Proceedings of the 43rd Annual Meeting :—
The Right Hon. the Earl of Fortescue presided—Speeches by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Rev. C. Fleming Williams, Mr. Frank A. Bevan, Mr. H. R. Williams, Mr. J. W. Meaden, and Mr. S. R. Starey 116
Provincial Activity :—
Manchester and Salford Ragged School Union—Liverpool Ragged School Union 136
Blackburn Ragged Schools — Hanley Ragged Schools—Chatham Ragged Schools 137
Pontymoil — Undenominational Christian Mission 181

Queen, The, and Address from Affiliated Schools, signed by 30,000 Children 102
Queen, The, and our Prize Scholars, Letter from Her Majesty . . . 53
Queen Patron, A Tribute to our . . 103
Quotations that Inspire 194

Ragged Church and Chapel Union . 130
Ragged Schools and the International Lesson System 86
Ragged School Union, Prayer Meeting and Conferences . . 9, 12, 17
Reaping, Samples of Results :—
In Ragged Schools at Plymouth, Gravesend, Paddington Shoe Black Brigade, Tottenham Square, Poplar, Richmond Street, Walworth, John Street, Kingsland, Tobago Street, Millwall . . . 44, 92, 144, 190
Reflections and Suggestions . . . 155
Royal Recognition 79, 102

Scholars' Prizes, List of Schools, &c. 56
Shaftesbury Memorial Tablet . . 176
Shaftesbury Memorial School, Stone laid by Rev. Newman Hall . . 135
Slums of Hoxton Market . . . 68
Snowsfields—Dinner 167
Supplies 1
Supervision of Street Children . . 132

Testimonials :—
Nichol Street, King Edward Street, Marigold Place, the late Mr. Jonathan Duthoit's Family, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies and Mrs. Montague and Miss Greig, Mr. F. Passmore 28, 149
West Greenwich, Laying Stone of New Building 158
What Love can do 167
When the North Wind doth Blow . 189
Winter Work 188

FREE BREAKFASTS, NICHOL STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS.

From The Illustrated London News.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

JANUARY, 1887.

SUPPLIES.

A PREFATORY word, and nothing more, is needed to the following appeal for funds from the pen of Lord Aberdeen, together with an explanatory statement from the Committee as to the vast necessities of the work and the urgent want of indispensable supplies:—

"Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, December 3rd, 1886.

"Permit me respectfully but most earnestly to appeal for a generous expression of your goodwill towards the

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

"Without entering upon its many special claims for support, I may be allowed to refer to two points. First, the gratifying and encouraging circumstance that Her Majesty the Queen has this year been graciously pleased to become Patron of the Institution; and, secondly, the unceasing interest and warm advocacy bestowed upon this work by its late President, the great Lord Shaftesbury. That he, with his vast experience, comprehensive knowledge, and deep Christian earnestness, should have felt so strongly upon the subject, may well be regarded as a consideration of cogency in its favour.

"While recognising the value of the great educational work which is being carried on by other means, there is unquestionably at the present time immense scope and urgent need for the efforts and influence of the organisation provided by the Ragged School Union for meeting the spiritual, mental, and material wants of

FREE BREAKFASTS.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

JANUARY, 1887.

SUPPLIES.

A PREFATORY word, and nothing more, is needed to the following appeal for funds from the pen of Lord Aberdeen, together with an explanatory statement from the Committee as to the vast necessities of the work and the urgent want of indispensable supplies:—

"Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, December 3rd, 1886.

"Permit me respectfully but most earnestly to appeal for a generous expression of your goodwill towards the

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

"Without entering upon its many special claims for support, I may be allowed to refer to two points. First, the gratifying and encouraging circumstance that Her Majesty the Queen has this year been graciously pleased to become Patron of the Institution; and, secondly, the unceasing interest and warm advocacy bestowed upon this work by its late President, the great Lord Shaftesbury. That he, with his vast experience, comprehensive knowledge, and deep Christian earnestness, should have felt so strongly upon the subject, may well be regarded as a consideration of cogency in its favour.

"While recognising the value of the great educational work which is being carried on by other means, there is unquestionably at the present time immense scope and urgent need for the efforts and influence of the organisation provided by the Ragged School Union for meeting the spiritual, mental, and material wants of

those poor children and others who are in the greatest need of such sympathetic help.

"ABERDEEN, *President.*"

"THE CHRISTMAS SEASON OF 1886.

"Supplementary to the President's appeal, the following statement of the Committee is submitted for your kind consideration:—

"It is in a spirit of deep thankfulness to God that we again address our many friends in town and in country. It is largely through your prayers and gifts that we have been enabled to carry on our work for another year, and once more it is our privilege to advise you that blessing from on high still continues to flow through the channels which you and we together still desire to maintain.

"It is you who, under God, enable us to stand, as on a tower, as watchmen in this great city. Year by year we see London extending—north, south, east, and west—and the black track of spiritual destitution seems also to widen. Distress and destitution appear almost to overwhelm large sections of the people, and honest poverty is seen maintaining an unequal struggle with untoward circumstances.

"But, thanks be to God, we discern more than this in the dark and congested places of the metropolis. Gathered from all sections of the Christian Church we see an army of Christian workers—volunteers—banded and animated by one spirit, one desire, to spend and be spent in home missionary work. They come from every rank in society. High-born ladies leave their refined homes to join with their sisters from shop and warehouse upon one common errand. Members of Lords and Commons stand shoulder to shoulder with humble artisans, each alike seeking to be useful in the Christian crusade. They bring with them the love of God in their hearts, the Bible in their hands, and fine faculties for work, and by every useful operation that can be devised to aid the ignorant, the neglected, the destitute, and the miserable do they press forward.

"We see the two great forces in contact. The children receive the larger share of attention. They are brought within the influence of a Christian atmosphere. If it is necessary, they are washed, clothed, and fed. To the child of godless parents is thus presented its one chance, apparently, of growing out of its sad surroundings into the Light of Life.

"Kindness to the children has proved to be the strongest leverage to influence the parents; thus the Ragged School has been the forerunner of the Ragged Church, and round every centre of work numerous agencies of help and amelioration are being made subservient to the great aim of bringing young and old to Jesus.

"From our watch-tower, northward, we can see our flag waving from fifty-four centres of work, in which 13,000 children every Sabbath receive Christian teaching. In the Strand, Drury Lane, Seven Dials, St. Giles's, and Islington, northward, wherever crime and misery make a locality their own, thither goes the voluntary Christian worker.

"Look eastward: there are fifty-five schools, where every Sabbath

14,000 children hear the Word of Life. The Mint, Whitechapel, Bethnal Green, Limehouse, Poplar, and Bow are suggestive words to those who know the deplorable East End of London.

"Turn with us to the south: between us and the horizon there are forty-six Ragged School centres, where an army of 10,000 children are weekly taught Bible truths. From the New Cut, the Borough, stretching down to Greenwich, six miles away, is the wide field from which they are gathered.

"The West End is not always an equivalent for wealth and fashion, for even here are to be seen twenty-one schools, attended by 2,000 children every Sabbath-day—besides seventeen centres in the more remote suburbs. Mention should also be made of the Day Schools, which in many instances continue their important work; nor should the multifarious educational, industrial, temperance, and recreative week-night efforts be omitted.

"Thus, we are thankful to say, at every point of the compass from our central standpoint, we see that the Christian campaign is proceeding, and did space here permit we could brighten this brief statement with good news from every Fort. The Captain of our Salvation is gaining trophies wherever His Name is magnified.

"But our work is not simply to stand, observe, and report upon the work which is being done by others. From our coign of vantage we survey the field operations—and between us and every Ragged School is laid a sensitive line of communication, along which kindly messages come and go. Thus we are intimately acquainted with the condition of the one hundred and ninety-three widely scattered establishments. To us, as to headquarters, the army of three thousand five hundred teachers look. Their local committees take counsel with us. To us they bring their many and varied difficulties, and the experience of forty years helps towards their solution. We gather in supplies, which we impartially distribute. Many a Ragged School would have ceased to exist but for our 'stitch in time.' From our purse prizes are provided, which stimulate the children. That happy 'day in the country' is made the happier through our efforts, and when the health of the little ones requires something better than this, a fortnight in our holiday homes in the country is the medium of restoration. What a true friend is in all times of sickness or trouble, on all occasions of prosperity and rejoicing, that it is our aim to be to the London Ragged Schools.

"Is it necessary that we should close this brief and imperfect statement with an appeal to your Christian liberality? Our need is great; there is still much land to be possessed. If you hold your hand now we shall of necessity even lose the positions we at present occupy. We need your help in order to win London for Christ.

"Contributions will be thankfully received at the offices of the Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C. Cheques may be crossed on Messrs. Barclay, Bevan and Co., Lombard Street, E.C., and Postal Orders made payable at 369, Strand, W.C.

"JOHN KIRK, *Secretary.*"

OUR LATE PRESIDENT AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.*

By G. Holden Pike.

It has been held by many, with some show of reason, that the Ragged School crusade represents the greatest achievement of the Seventh Lord Shaftesbury's life; but whether this be so or not, it is plainly evident that there was no philanthropic work in which he took a more lively interest. Indeed we might almost say that the great philanthropist's very soul was, as it were, bound up in this movement. "If my life should be prolonged for another year," he said in 1880, "and if during that year the Ragged School system were to fall, I should not die in the course of nature, I should die of a broken heart."

No utterance our late venerated leader ever made more vividly reflected his own feelings in regard to Ragged Schools; and it naturally follows, that friends who desire to perpetuate his memory and his work, cannot do so more effectively than by taking care that this service among the poor does not flag for lack of money or of volunteers. As we have said elsewhere, we repeat here once again, the Shaftesbury Fund for rebuilding, repairing, or otherwise stimulating Ragged School work, is the Memorial of Lord Shaftesbury's life and work which he himself would have best appreciated.

In regard to the volumes by Mr. Edwin Hodder, we can only speak of them in terms of heartiest commendation. The book is a fitting memorial of one who, if people are to be judged by the amount of work they get through, and the sum of good they accomplish, must certainly be ranked among the greatest men of this century. The Earl is, in the main, his own biographer, for the ample extracts from letters, diaries, and speeches present him before us far more vividly than could have been done even by the most artistically constructed narrative by any other hand. Numbers who venerated the man in life as a friend of the poor will now find that he was even a better man than they suspected. The sacrifices, pecuniary and otherwise, which he made on account of the work to which he had set his hand, his unflagging industry, his unwavering faith in God when opposed and calumniated, make up a picture of self-sacrifice and of large-hearted devotion to duty which has been rarely paralleled, and probably never excelled.

* The Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. By Edwin Hodder. With Portraits. Cassell and Company. Three vols., 8vo. Price 36s.

While he was fighting the battle of the oppressed factory operatives, and others who needed his assistance, Lord Ashley had not overlooked the need of the children in the slums of London; but it was not until 1843 that a satisfactory answer came to the question,

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

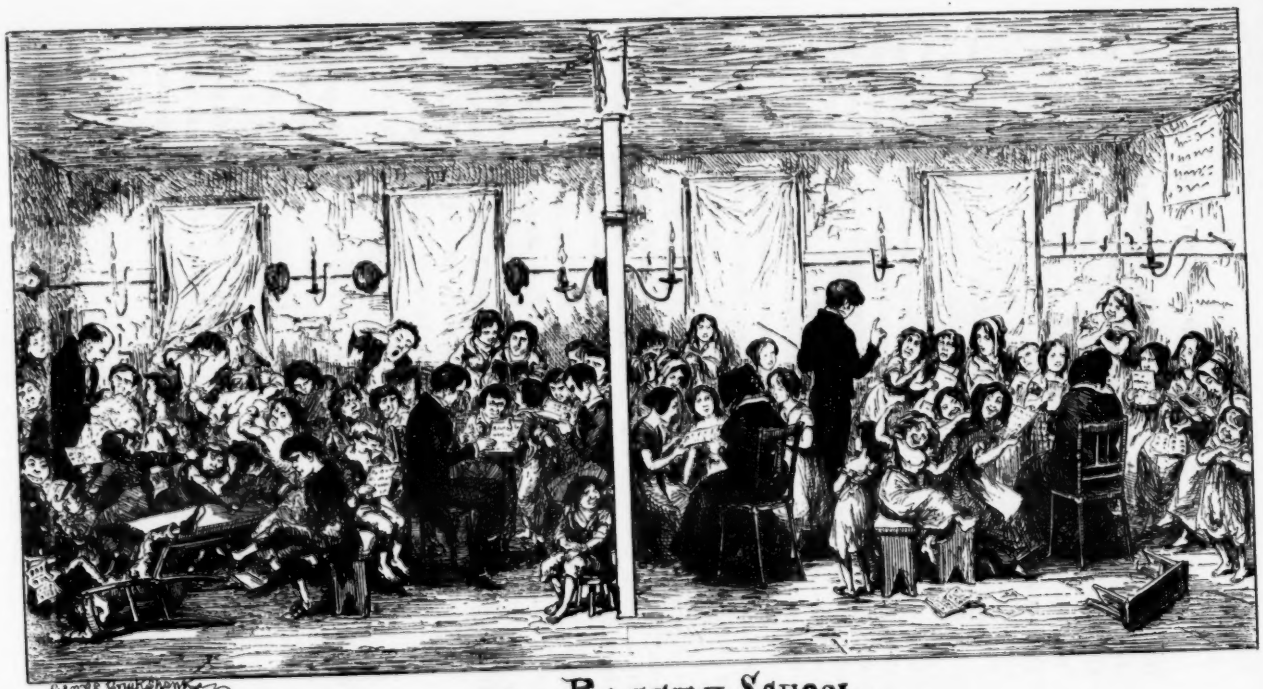
"For some years the condition of the waifs and strays, the vagrants and outcasts of London, had been a source of considerable anxiety to him. It seemed as if they were thoroughly neglected, and were left to perish, body and soul. He was completely at a loss to know how the difficulty of reaching them, or, after reaching them, of retaining any hold upon them, could be met. Meantime, he saw, with daily increasing sorrow, that there was growing up in London an enormous population of thieves and vagabonds, and, as far as he could ascertain, no effort of any kind was being made to reclaim them. They lived in filthy dwellings or under arches; they begged or stole; they grew up in horrible ignorance of anything that was good, and with a horrible knowledge of everything that was evil; and sooner or later they became acquainted with the jailer or the hangman. The sense that something ought to be done, and must be done, to check this growing mischief, was so borne in upon Lord Ashley's life that it haunted him night and day; but in the pressure of other things, and in the absence of any practical scheme to grapple with the difficulty, he was obliged to let the matter rest."

The sight of an advertisement headed RAGGED SCHOOLS reminded him that the work on which he had already set his heart was already inaugurated in the very heart of one of the most squalid and needy parts of London—Field Lane. "I never read an advertisement with keener pleasure," remarked the Earl to Mr. Hodder. "It answered exactly to what I had been looking and hoping for. I could not regard it as any other than a direct answer to my frequent prayer."

Standing on the Holborn Viaduct and looking north, the pedestrian of to-day may see in a wonderfully altered condition what was once upon a time as dangerous and as disreputable a neighbourhood as any to be found in London. In a little book he published in the middle of the century Mr. Vanderkiste referred to this locality, and Mr. Hodder's description of it as it was when attempts were first made to reclaim the children, is an answer to the question,

WERE RAGGED SCHOOLS NEEDED?

"For a century previously this district had been the resort of the most notorious evil-doers. Some of the houses were close beside the Fleet Ditch,



George Cruikshank

The RAGGED SCHOOL,

In West Street (late Chick Lane) Smithfield.

and were filled with dark closets, trap-doors, sliding panels, and other means of concealment and escape, while extensive basements served for the purpose of concealing stolen goods, and in others there were furnaces used by coiners, and stills for the production of excisable spirits. On the north side of the street were a number of tenements fearful to approach, called Black Boy Alley, and these, in the reign of George II., were a terror to the whole city. The method pursued by the inhabitants, who were called the Black Boy Alley Gang, was to entice the unwary by means of prostitutes, then gag them so that they should not give the alarm, after which it was the practice of these nefarious wretches to drag their victims to one of their depositories, and having robbed and murdered them, to throw the dead bodies down into the ditch. These atrocities, however, became so notorious that special steps were taken by the Government to pursue the offenders, so that no fewer than nineteen were executed at one time.

"Such were the traditions of the place, and up to 1843 it had held its own bad pre-eminence. It was exactly the kind of locality in which Lord Ashley had wished to see religious and philanthropic efforts undertaken, and it was not long before he became almost as familiar with the district of Field Lane as with the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Square. If the outcasts were to be gathered in, it could only be done by providing the means of rescue in the midst of their daily surroundings; and if they were to be reached at all, it could only be achieved by the self-denying labours of those who would close their senses to the sickening sights, and sounds, and smells of these loathsome haunts."

In the latter years of his life Lord Shaftesbury on more than one occasion remarked in public that Ragged School work was originally a service of danger; and how true this representation was may be seen in Charles Dickens's allusions, quoted by Mr. Hodder, to a school of that period as he found it, *e.g.* :—

"It was held in a low-roofed den, in a sickening atmosphere, in the midst of taint, and dirt, and pestilence, and with all the deadly sins let loose, howling and shrieking at the doors. Zeal did not supply the place of method and training; the teachers knew little of their office; the pupils, with an evil sharpness, found them out, got the better of them, derided them, made blasphemous answers to Scriptural questions, sang, fought, danced, robbed each other—seemed possessed by a legion of devils. The place was stormed and carried over and over again; the lights were blown out, the books strewn in the gutters, and the female scholars carried off triumphantly to their old wickedness. With no strength in it but its own purpose, the school stood it all out, and made its way. Some two years since I found it quiet and orderly, full, lighted with gas, well whitewashed, numerously attended, and thoroughly established."

This shows in what sense the earliest pioneers undertook a service of danger. The outrageous behaviour of the scholars was

in itself an evidence of their terrible need, and the ultimate success of the work was a grand proof indeed of the power of the Gospel over hardened and neglected natures. We believe that it has not been sufficiently recognised, that in those stirring old pioneer days the late Charles Dickens was, in his own way, one of Lord Ashley's valued coadjutors. After he had seen Saffron Hill for himself, in 1843, and had taken full notice of the efforts that were made to diffuse the light of knowledge among its grimy, uncivilised juveniles, the distinguished novelist expressed the opinion "that the boys should have an opportunity of washing themselves before beginning their tasks," at the same time offering to defray any cost which might be incurred. Writing to Mr. Starey, "with a cordial sympathy in your great and Christian labour," the attitude of Dickens towards Lord Ashley and his operations was thus somewhat more reassuring than that of Henry Mayhew, who, if the feat had been possible, would have persuaded the credulous British public that Ragged Schools were more likely to demoralise than to enlighten and reclaim!

Thus, at the very outset, Lord Ashley not only identified himself with the movement, but became the chief around whom the heroic pioneers could rally. If the work succeeded so well in one part of London, other needy quarters must share the benefit; the enemy that was threatening the peace and safety of the capital must be attacked all along the line. Hence he had a chief hand in originating

THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

"Having taken the matter in hand, he at once proceeded to get a firm grip of it by seeing for himself everything that was to be seen in connection with the work, and hearing for himself all that was to be heard. He went into the vilest rookeries, and became acquainted with the most ignorant and depraved; he visited the few Ragged Schools that were in existence at that time, and inspired hope and courage in the teachers by his presence; he took his place in the school beside them, and spoke kindly words to the wondering listeners. A strange sight was a Ragged School audience in those days. There were to be seen the cunning expression of the cadger; the sharp, acute face of the street minstrel; the costermonger out of work; the cropped head of the felon who had just left gaol; the pallid and thinly-clad woman, weakened by long-continued sickness and penury; the spare form of him who, once in affluence, had wasted his substance in riotous living! And among this motley assembly Lord Ashley would sit,

with his calm eyes gazing sorrowfully upon them, and his pleasant voice trying to utter words of hope.

"It was obvious to him, however, that those who were under Ragged School influence were but as a drop of the bucket in comparison with the vast number in the metropolis and other large cities who were totally uncared for, and his heart bled for them. Happily, not *his* heart only; there were other workers in the field; and in the following year they were all drawn together in one band of brotherhood known as the Ragged School Union."

It was during the second week of April, 1844, that Mr. S. R. Starey invited the teachers to assemble at his house, 17, Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road, and the three friends who responded resolved—"That to give permanence, regularity, and vigour to existing Ragged Schools, and to promote the formation of new ones throughout the metropolis, it is advisable to call a meeting of superintendents, teachers, and others interested in these schools, for this purpose." Mr. Hodder remarks, "That was the first step towards the foundation of the Ragged School Union, and those three unknown men were the founders." Then followed

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE UNION.

(To be continued.)

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION PRAYER MEETING AND CONFERENCES.

"MASTER, CAREST THOU NOT THAT WE PERISH?"

[The substance of an address delivered to Sunday and Ragged School teachers by the Rev. JAMES SPURGEON on the evening of 18th October, one of the days set apart for universal prayer, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, in the absence of Mr. Charles H. Spurgeon through ill-health.]

"MASTER, carest Thou not that we perish?"—Mark iv. 38. In their peril the disciples turn to that Teacher sent from God, and they awake Him, saying, "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" He had every right to sleep. While He lay there He was perfectly acquainted with all that was transpiring, and there was no need to wake Him up. Yet it was perhaps a most natural thing for them to do to wake the Master and tell Him of their fears.

I wonder if there are any sleepy teachers here to-night to whom this appeal needs to be made? It is quite possible to sleep in the pew, in the pulpit, and in the Sunday School class.

Life a Series of Perils—Perils from Within.

The disciples thought they were in peril at that time, but how real is the peril for your disciples! In the text the peril of these disciples arose while they were crossing the lake, and in the voyage of life your children, your scholars, will often be in peril—peril from within, for I do not suppose any Ragged School teacher believes the modern doctrine that little children are not fallen creatures. The natural heart is enmity against God, and if left to itself it carries its own ruin with it. In the voyage of life the storms of passion from within are much more terrible than the storms to be encountered from without.

Perils from Without.

Peril in connection with the duties of life. When the young children under your charge go out into life they will be caught in some storm in business; in some shape or form they will be caught in the tempest and will stand face to face with something that will sink them and make shipwreck of a good conscience unless God comes to their rescue. The Lord help us to teach these children, that when the storm comes they may know where to look for help and safety.

Perils of Pleasure.

Never were the pleasures of any people more artificial or more dangerous than those at the present time. I am afraid that the amusements permitted sometimes, even by good people, are most dangerous and perilous. You may possibly go to the theatre, and survive it without suffering any particular harm. Why, some people came alive out of the black hole of Calcutta. But I do know that in the penny gaffs, the theatres, and the music halls our young scholars are led astray by hundreds, and get into an artificial state of enjoyment and pleasure which unfits them for real work, and leads them away from all the influence we may have upon them as teachers.

The Battle for Bread.

Now we look sometimes at our own dear children, and some of us can promise to them a very smooth pathway in life as far as regards temporal matters; everything will be done for them, they will have what is called a good start in life. But you teachers come into contact with children who will have nothing done for them; they will have to make their own pathway in life, and will find the tempests and storms very terrible; and only in the Ragged Schools do they find some sympathy. But little smooth water and fair gales is their portion, they have a tempestuous career all through; assailed by

poverty, constantly standing face to face with misery and want, many of them reared in homes which are the haunts of vice and crime, everything about them injurious and hurtful. From these children comes a mute appeal all the more pathetic because so silent. When a man can speak there is a potency in his tones as he pleads with you; but when we see a babe in misery, with no language but a cry, it is more eloquent than the most eloquent and fervent words. Only think of these little ones knowing nothing of the sin in which they are living, understanding nothing of the meaning of the words that defile the air they breathe; their very ignorance appals us, and the prospect of that career into which they will be plunged—does it not appeal to us? It ought to, and I am sure it does most strongly. If it did not, many of you would give up Ragged School work at once. To face constantly so many disagreeable surroundings is a matter of principle and of cross-bearing; you do it out of allegiance to your Master.

But some have given up the work for no particular reason. Some who were Ragged School teachers gave it up. Why? Well, it is very unpleasant. Who said it wasn't? "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" Go back, and the Lord bless you in the work. Again. Why should our people so frequently give up being Sunday School teachers or Ragged School teachers when they marry? I do not think a man is any the less able to teach other people's children because he has some of his own.

Our Lord's Teaching.

He taught His disciples to trust in Himself. This is the first thing to do with all children, teach them faith in Christ. I do not know how soon a little child can begin to believe. I think very soon. I have had hard work to convince my youngster that there is any one wiser than his father. I felt quite amused when I tried to persuade him that God is so much wiser and stronger than father; he could not believe that, and when I told him of one better than mother, he looked very doubtful indeed. But now he has got hold of it to some extent. Well, it is ill for that boy who does not believe his father is a wise man, and for that girl who does not think her mother the best woman in the world. Now you have got that starting-point; they believe in you, teach them to believe in One higher and better than teacher or parent, and how soon they will do it God only knows.

How small the children that get into the arms of the loving Saviour I do not know. I know this, that He took up a little child and said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." I believe you can-

not begin too soon to tell the little ones of the gentle Jesus, meek and mild, who looks with love and pity on a little child.

The Power of Example.

The Master not only taught, but He said, "I have set you an example;" and remember these children will most certainly follow your example and imitate you, very much more, perhaps, than they will listen to your words. The Master said to His disciples, "Follow Me wheresoever I go;" and so ought you to be able to say to your scholars, "Imitate me, follow me."

Efficacy of Prayer.

As the last thing I would say, see how the Master prayed for His disciples. Was there ever any teacher who prayed like He did? Oh, shame upon us, *that* is frequently a weak point. Have we prayed for our children as we ought to have prayed? How the Lord prayed for Peter that his faith should not fail! He prayed for them individually, and prayed with them collectively, and taught them how to pray.

Folding the Lambs.

We had a church meeting before I came here this evening, and we had brought under our notice the case of a superintendent at one of our branch schools who took a scholar on one side and prayed with her. What was the result? She was at our church meeting to-night seeking admission as a member. We had at that meeting some eight, I think, under fifteen years of age. It was a grand time down below with these young people giving testimony as to what the Lord had done for them. I declare there are some of you who have been members of the church for many years who would find it a very difficult thing to speak more clearly or more scripturally than that little girl, ten years old, did to-night. Out of the mouths of babes almost the Lord was perfecting His praise. Now the history of these young children is simply a history of prayer—praying parents and praying teachers.

BRINGING THEIR SHEAVES WITH THEM.

The question of the influence and usefulness of the elder scholars in our schools, both individually and as prospective teachers, is of pressing importance.

Recognising this, the Committee decided to invite to a Conference a limited number of such scholars, of both sexes, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, giving the preference to those who had shown signs of change of heart and of earnestness of life.

Accordingly, an average of ten young people were invited from each of twenty schools, with an accompanying teacher, to the Costers' Mission, High Street, Hoxton, on Tuesday evening, October 26th, 1886, where tea was provided from seven to eight o'clock. Mr. W. J. Orsman, Honorary Superintendent of the Mission, conducted the meeting, and the Rev. W. R. Mowll, M.A., gave a preliminary address.

After singing "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," and prayer by Mr. Miles,

The Rev. Mr. MOWLL said: In the few remarks I make to-night you will find I am not stiff and starchy, because I have been brought up in a Ragged School from a little boy. Some years ago my father started a Ragged School in a seaport town, and in connection with the opening of it there is a fine story. He managed to obtain a room in a back street, where they had no gas laid on, so that, in order to light up the room, they put sticks in the wall, and then a few tallow candles were stuck on the sticks. Word was passed round among the lads, who were called "sprat-boys," and on the first night a tremendous shindy took place. He tried to get them to be quiet. Some despaired of being able to start a Ragged School; still my father said the boys must be taught to read and write and study the Word of God, and so he sent them home and told them to come the next night, and they came even in greater numbers. They had on white smocks, and as they came in they were unusually silent, so much so that my father noticed this, and thought they were up to some fun or other. When the teachers had taken up their positions, a low whistle was heard, and up rose the whole school, out went all the lights, as if by magic, except the one held by my father, and he kept his alight by holding it high up in the air; then suddenly from out the smocks came a lot of bull-terriers and rat-terriers and other dogs, and, amid the cries of "Seize 'em—at 'em," the confusion can be better imagined than described. My father called upon them to be seated, threatening them that if they did not he would keep watch upon them and come and see them to-morrow at their homes. After they had quieted down the school was dismissed. My father was up to them the next night, and when they presented themselves at the door, all the white smocks were felt and examined as the Custom House officers examine travellers for contraband goods. So the Ragged School was started, but we could not get sufficient people to help us in it, and so I was asked by my father to take a class—an A B C class. I was much discouraged, and found a great deal to put up with, and I well remember the first night I taught A B C. I said to my father, "I shall not see much fruit of this;" but he was very earnest and had set his heart in the work, and

so I made up my mind, after he had spoken to me seriously about it, that what my father wished I would endeavour to do, and I would be a Ragged School teacher. I know not how many years I have been engaged in the work, but that Ragged School is still going on, and on Sundays it is crammed from end to end and is showing good results. I will try and give you a very plain and simple story. You and I are trying to build houses, and so I will tell you of three good foundation stones. I believe many of you have had these stones ready laid and know the meaning of them.

[Here the speaker, in a very interesting way, by the use of the deaf and dumb alphabet, spelt on his fingers the three words, "Come," "Follow," "Abide."]

These are three great commands of our Lord Jesus Christ. We come to Jesus for salvation, we follow Him for service, we abide in Him for sanctifiaction. If we keep these commands before us we shall grow stronger as Christians, and be conscious of living useful lives. Follow Jesus, not like Peter, afar off, but close by. When I was a boy there was an excellent game we used to play called "follow my leader," and in a country full of dykes and ditches we had good fun. Our leader used to lead us through the dykes and hedges, with the result that we came home covered with mud from head to foot and scratched through scrambling through the rushes where few had ever been.

We have a great leader in Jesus, and we must follow Him closely, keeping our eye on Him, not looking on our feet nor in the sky, but on Jesus. Mind and copy Jesus. When I was a boy I went to a ladies' school, and the governess, a nice lady, used to carry a rapper a few inches long with a nice ivory top. She used to come round, and presently down would come the rapper "whack" when we were doing our writing lesson, and she would say, "Now, you boys, don't you copy your copy of the copy, but the copy itself." Now don't you copy some one else, but copy the copy of Jesus and Jesus Himself. I have heard some say, "So-and-so professes to be a Christian; I don't think much of his Christianity." That may make you go back, and is very foolish. It is copying somebody else's copy of the copy, and not copying our copy, Jesus. "Follow Me," says Jesus, and that teaches us two things—that we are always at school, we have never left school—I mean the school of life. We who follow Jesus are always in the school of Jesus. "Take My yoke upon you and learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly, not in the face, but in the heart," says Jesus. Let us be upright; and nothing will develop our manhood or womanhood better than being meek and lowly in heart; then you will find rest unto your souls. Follow

Jesus in the service of Jesus, and we shall find the rest that He promises. Abide for sanctification; what does it mean? A setting apart—a separation. God claims you and me to be set apart—to be separated for Him, and thus we are sanctified by the power of His Spirit, working differently, but moved by Him. Look at my arm, it is moving up and down, this way and that, but yet it is joined to my body and obeying the laws of my body. If my head is wrong my arm goes wrong. We have our head, Jesus, and we are members of His body and must obey Him, and if we obey Him we shall not go wrong. By obeying Him we are set apart, are sanctified; our head cannot go wrong. My arm is drawing life from my body; my heart is pumping the blood into my arm and all over my system, and so my arm is drawing life from my body. In this way those who abide in Jesus draw their life from Him, so the life from Jesus flows into us, so you can always tell whether you are abiding in Jesus by the fruit and results following. Jesus expects us to bear fruit. In a good apple tree the branches not only have leaves, but bear fruit. Jesus expects us to bear fruit; let us see that our branches may not be found at last with nothing but leaves. Abide in Jesus; draw your life from Him; take up some work for Him. First, you can look after somebody else. You may have a crotchety boy to deal with, full of angles. "I don't know what to do with with him," say you; "he is as fidgety as if he were sitting on a hot brick. What can I do?" If you say anything to the boy you get the answer, "Please, sir, it was that boy over there, he made me do it." Make use of him. I had a boy like that in my class. I said to him, "Can you do something for me?" He said "Yes, teacher." I said, "Bill [another boy near his house] don't come; get hold of him, will you? keep your eye on him; get him to come with you." It made a new boy of him, and instead of "having the fidgets" he "got the stills." He looked after Bill every Sunday, and Bill liked to be looked after, and Bill was a different boy too. You may have a better headpiece. I saw on a plate at a friend's of mine a little substance called brain; he was examining it, and a wonderfully interesting study it is. I thought of the goodness and wisdom of my Heavenly Father in giving us that little substance in each of our heads to act and think and do as we do. Some of you have got the screws well screwed on, some are not so tightly screwed. Well, use all you have, and if you can't do more, take an A B C class, and you will do some good. You can make them do what you like when they are little. Look after the little ones, so that you may have a blessing in future years, and that they may look up to us, and let us live at home that we may reflect there the life of Jesus.

Mr. Mowll concluded by relating a touching story of the conversion by him of a rough, ungodly man, who was induced to attend the Mission Hall through the entreaties of his little dying child, whom he dearly loved. The story in brief, as told by the man, runs thus. "The day after her death I got ready, went to the Mission Hall, and you were there. I thought of my little girl I should never see. I was broken down. I came to Jesus that night, and He came to me, and I have been so happy. I am looking forward to see my little girl in the presence of the Lord Jesus." Each one of you, like this little girl, has a work for the Lord, although we may not see the result until the great forever. May you lead some souls to Him.

After a solo by Mr. George Boyd, entitled, "When the Lord to Bethany came," the meeting was thrown open for personal testimony.

Robert Sharp said he was an old Ragged Scholar of nineteen years' standing, and lost his father when quite young; went out to work when he was eight years old, mixed with all kinds of boys, a rough lot. Stopped away through illness from school, but teacher went after him, and he has stuck to Mr. Orsman ever since. They told him when he was at work "he had a tile off," and he was glad he had, for he supposed, having a tile off, that was the way the light got in.

Joseph Clarke, from Mr. Montague's school, gave an excellent address to those who were backward in the work; said he had been in the Ragged School from infancy, and now he had a class of boys himself, which had grown from three to sixty during the last twelve months.

At this stage the choir belonging to Costers' Hall, under the direction of Mr. Walkden, sang the anthem, "Thou wilt show me the path of life."

George White, another Ragged School boy, followed, and said how he had benefited by his school, and what encouragement he had received from his teacher, Mr. Harwood, as well as the other boys.

Mr. Montague, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Orsman, said: I am, I believe, the oldest Ragged School boy in the meeting. I have been forty years in the Ragged School of which I have now the honour of being superintendent, and as long as I live I intend to remain connected with it. I have been in my school labouring in a little way for thirty-three years, first as a teacher, and so on. I know lots of young men who were children in my class, and who owe everything they have to the Ragged School and God's blessing.

This was seconded by Mr. W. C. Miles, who said it was thirty-three years ago since he commenced to teach in a Ragged School.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI ON RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHING.

THE Committee of the Ragged School Union convened a Conference of Christian Workers engaged in Ragged School work on Wednesday evening, November 3rd, at the King Edward Ragged Schools and Mission, King Edward Street, Spitalfields, under the presidency of Mr. J. Robertson, a member of the Committee.

There was a large and representative attendance, including Professor Leone Levi, Messrs. Charles Montague, W. Orsman, R. J. Curtis, John Kirk, G. H. Pulling, J. H. Adcock, the Revs. Dr. Tyler, W. G. Cotsford, and others. After singing, with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN said: Dear friends, it is eminently fitting that we who are fellow-labourers in the great harvest-field should meet together as we do to-night, in friendly conference. Our work, as you all know, is essentially practical, and one that we cannot lay down hard and fast lines in the management of; and for that reason we want to meet each other occasionally, in order that we might find out the plans that have been proved to be successful, and under what circumstances those plans may be conducted to the greatest possible advantage. A recent writer, speaking with regard to Foreign Missions, told us that in the heathen world to-day there are more heathen people than was the case a hundred years ago, notwithstanding the operations of all the Christian missions that have been established during that period. I think the same statement may be made with regard to London now. I think there are more heathen people in London to-day than was the case a hundred years ago; and although, in an abstract way, that seems a very discouraging fact, yet, on the other hand, there is very strong encouragement to be taken from this circumstance—that during the last twenty years statistics show that crime must be on the decrease, as the number of arrests is far below what it used to be, and the number of public-houses in London is less by ten per cent. than it was ten years ago. Facts like these are very encouraging, and I hope that to-night other facts equally encouraging will be brought out in the course of our conversation, and that before we leave we shall feel stimulated in our work, and shall go away rejoicing in the fact that the work is not going backward, but is making steady progress, and that our object is the glory of God. I hope that to-night everything that is said will be said in the spirit of Him who is our Master. I hope that to-night everything that is said will come from hearts warm with love to Him, and earnestly desiring nothing short of His glory. I will call on Professor Leone Levi to open the Conference. Professor Levi will read a paper on "The Manner and Method of

"TEACHING IN RAGGED SCHOOLS."

Professor LEONE LEVI, who was received with cheers, said:

Ladies and gentlemen, most heartily do I congratulate you, my friends, on your possessing a strong motive power which impels you to work as Ragged School teachers on the only day most of you have, when you could get a little rest for both body and mind after the arduous toil of the week. But since that motive power is none other than the love of God and man, the service you render cannot be a sacrifice to you, but a pleasure. Reward, or even gratitude, here below, for such labours, you do not expect, nor do you work for. What you obtain is the inward blessedness of doing your duty, and that is enough. It is upwards of thirty-five years now since I devoted myself to teaching, as well as I could, on Sundays. I was teacher in a Sunday School in Bell Square, near London Wall, from 1852 to 1856. I was the superintendent of a Ragged School in Golden Lane, afterwards united with Chequer Alley, from 1857 to 1860. I had a young men's class at Regent Square Presbyterian Church from 1860 to 1863, and since then I have had a class of adult Italians in my Saffron Hill School, to whom I teach the Bible in Italian. Nor do I find that my power for working on week days has in the least suffered from my labour on the Sunday. Nay, it has given me greater zest for my work, and has enabled me to form truer views of the state of society than I could otherwise have obtained, and from which I have greatly benefited. It is delightful to come into close contact with our fellow-men, whether adults or children. When we are engaged in great enterprises, we must first see the objects in their fulness as through a telescope, and then bring them down within the compass of our eyes. But when we are engaged in Ragged School work we see, as through a microscope, a whole world in the heart of a single child. Very mysterious is the moral structure of man. Physicists are filled with wonder in contemplating the growth of the cellular system, but what is that to the growth and development of the human mind, human self-consciousness, human moral power, which from a state of infantine pliability often becomes strong enough to control millions of human beings?

The work in your hand appears but a simple one—only teaching a Bible lesson. But it is far from being so simple as it looks, for you require much wisdom and skill to sow the precious seed which is entrusted to your hand. In the parable of the sower the total wan of success in some cases, and the different degree of growth in other cases, are, I venture to say, ascribed partly to the different descriptions of soil or the varying power of receptiveness, and partly to the want of skill of the sower himself, for surely no skilful farmer would sow by the wayside, well knowing that much seed would be

speedily trodden under the foot of man. One of the greatest reforms introduced in our elementary schools has been the elevation of teaching into a profession. Time was when every man or woman, without any preparation or special fitness, deemed himself or herself able to teach in any school. It was a gross mistake. Teaching is an art, and unless you try to learn it thoroughly, and make it your duty to fit yourself for the work you undertake, whether in the Day School or in the Sunday or Ragged School, it is better for you to abandon it altogether. A careless sowing of the seed by the wayside will not answer the purpose. The teacher must be himself well taught. He must be at home in the Scriptures; he must know how to handle the Word of God; he must be able to use fit illustrations; he must be careful in his direct applications of the truth. It is a question, moreover, worth discussing, whether it would not be desirable to use some catechism as a means of teaching doctrinal truth or direct precepts. A Bible story may convey the doctrine or illustrate the precept, but is the doctrine or precept as well taught in that manner? I almost imagine it would be better to use both methods. But whatever mode you adopt, be gentle in manner and winsome in speech, so that the most unruly child will not be able to withstand your care and entreaties.

Much discretion is wanted in the choice of subject for teaching. The seed is the Word of God—all good—all genuine; but the Word of God is like a tree, bearing twelve manner of fruits—a fruit for each month; or like a garden rich in a splendid variety of flowers. The Bible teaches lessons concerning earth and heaven; duties concerning time and eternity. And there is danger in either giving too exclusive attention to matters concerning the world to come, forgetful that we have a life to live here below, or dwelling too exclusively on duties concerning time, forgetting that at any moment we may awake to the full reality of a world beyond. Remember that the same Bible which contains the Gospel of John and the Book of Revelation, contains also the Book of Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. Do not hesitate in inculcating moral duties from considerations of present reward and punishment here below. Moral and social duties to oneself, to parents, to society, to the State, must be taught. I do not altogether approve of a scheme of lessons which binds the teacher to follow a whole book of the Bible in all its details of more or less importance, and whether adapted or not to the particular class of children he has to deal with. Let your teaching be real, and not conventional; practical, not abstract; homely, so that the child shall understand; memorable, not likely to slip from sight or mind. Let there be much singing in the school, but see that the theme of praise be lofty and

the language elevating. Remember that what is learnt in infancy revives in old age.

The Ragged School teacher is not only an evangelist, but a friend and a benefactor to the poor. Teach, by all means, industry and thrift, cleanliness and propriety, good manners and pure language. How does it grate on my ears to hear boys and men using coarse and blasphemous language! How sad to see a man, after weeks of well-remunerated labour, reduced to a state of beggary at the first slackness of work from having wasted all his surplus in drink! How vexatious to see men and women, who ought to know better, implicated in riots and robberies! How needful in these days, when cholera is marching from capital to capital, to commend habits of cleanliness in the person and in the home! Do not, by any means, instil a morose or sullen temperament. Amusements boys and girls must have, but tell them to discriminate between the elevating and the degrading, between the innocent and the vicious. Now that most of the children of the Ragged Schools can read, see to the books that come to their hand. By all means, if possible, place a library of sound and entertaining literature freely at their disposal.

The most perilous time in the life of a boy or girl is the period when he or she emerges from childhood and begins to assert his or her personal independence without the faculty of using it aright. We lament the waste of useful substances and try to utilise them. Would that we could recover the enormous amount of moral power annually lost in the boys and girls that go astray at that eventful age. With a view of stemming this waste, Youths' or Working Lads' Institutes seem to me a most welcome addition to the work of the Ragged School. Their character must of course vary according to the class of members you desire to have, and the locality where the Institute is situated. And all the better if you can introduce some technical instruction, so as to prepare the lads and girls in the arts of life. Have such Institutes by all means, but let them be bright, attractive, and popular.

Be the teacher ever so instructed, and the matter of teaching ever so good, the parable of the sower reminds us that the soil itself may not be good, and that the precious seed often falls upon stony places, where there is not much earth, or among thorns, or in minds too preoccupied with vain or uncongenial thoughts to enable it to grow or be fruitful. Would that we were able to remove such stones or eradicate such thorns. Some of these stones, mind you, are there by no means culpably set by the children themselves. They are the stones of a mind chilled by want of food or want of sufficient intelligence, dulled by bad treatment at home or in

the workshop. And it is compassion, not reproach, that the presence of such stones should evoke. Harsh words will not remove them. And what if it be poverty? Can the Ragged School teacher undertake to supply food and clothing? Much is, and undoubtedly may, be done; and it is well to realise that the Ragged School teacher, brought face to face with direct suffering and privations, cannot be deaf to calls for help. When the Master found that His followers had had nothing to eat, what did He do but make them sit down and eat of His own providing! If it is in your power to relieve distress do it, but take care not to pauperise, for then the remedy is worse than the disease.

And in view of the coming winter, which is likely to be very severe, this topic is well worthy of consideration this evening.

My dear friends and fellow-teachers, much depends on your conduct in the school, on your visitations to the children, on your contact with their parents. Manifest always a loving and merciful disposition, whilst never descending either in gesture or speech to too much familiarity, lest it should lead to diminished respect and deference. Maintain in your school order and quietness. Give an example to the scholars of punctuality in your attendance. Above all, set forth a high ideal for copy and reproduction whatever the subject at hand. Illustrate and exhibit in living realities the highest virtues. Speak often of things true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. Infuse in all your scholars the ambition to become pure as He is pure, holy as He is holy.

And be not discouraged by any apparent want of success. The seed sown in the autumn must lie deep in the ground during the winter, subjected all the while to rain and snow. It may seem dead but it is living; when spring comes you see the springing of the earth, when summer is reached the blade is many feet high, and with the first autumn winds a precious harvest is in your sight. It may be that you are sowing in the autumn; do not be discouraged if a winter of gloom and almost despair should have to pass before the harvest is reaped. Hope even against hope. Trust that seed cast in the water may grow after many days. I have seen ears of wheat with fifty, sixty, and a hundred grains upon them, the fruit of one single seed-grain. And I have seen a single seed of Indian corn give forth three whole stacks, with upwards of 600 grains each. Who can indeed tell whether from among the children you teach there may come forth a Moffat, a Williams, or a Livingstone? Sow beside all waters, and remember that "they that sow in tears shall reap in joy," and that "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed,

shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Mr. C. MONTAGUE having thanked Professor Leone Levi for his excellent paper, said that in the King Edward School the number of children and parents under direct Christian influence was about fifteen hundred, and of these between two and three hundred were young people between sixteen and twenty-four years of age. And to meet the varying needs of all of them, a great variety of operations is necessary. There are not only the large gatherings on Sunday for young people and adults, but the evenings of the week are busily occupied with classes recreative and instructive. The list is large, comprising Sewing and Bible Classes, and classes for elementary and advanced instruction, including the three R's, Bookkeeping, Drawing, &c., &c. The question of Pure Literature has been largely dealt with, and some 1,200 publications are lent weekly among the scholars and their parents. Great interest is also felt in the lads' daily life. Certificates of character and personal influence avail to the well planting out of many who do credit to their teachers, some of whom rise to fill places of trust and influence. There is an excellent Band, and bodily needs are cared for; besides which it is a pleasure to mention that many of the scholars have become communicants.

Mr. MATHER, who represented Mr. George Holland, said that they carried on a great work among lads and children at George Yard. They had there Toy Classes for the amusement of the little ones, and industrial occupation, such as shoemaking, basket-making, carpentry, &c., for boys, and Sewing and Bible Classes and some industrial work for elder girls.

MR. BELLAMY spoke in approval of Dr. Levi's admirable paper, and referred especially to the question of Thrift, upon which the Doctor was an authority. In the Bible Class which he conducted he systematically, at intervals, took this topic for treatment, and some time ago he was walking home with a member of his class, who said, "You remember on a certain occasion introducing Thrift as a matter for consideration? On that Sunday afternoon I had in my pocket a betting-book. I discarded that, and now have £40 in the savings bank." He further said he was strongly in favour of a good catechism, and believed in punctuality so far as to make it a rule to be in the school ten minutes before the time of commencing. He had insured by this means timely attendance, and had acquired by snatches of conversation much valuable knowledge of the ways of the youths during the week.

Mr. R. J. CURTIS spoke approvingly of catechisms when used with discrimination. He dwelt upon the great waste of moral power going

on among the young people during the most critical periods of their lives. On a Sabbath evening, between the hours of six and ten, our great thoroughfares, east, west, north, or south, are crowded with an immense number of young people idling away the precious Sabbath hours and demeaning themselves for the most part in a manner distasteful to all well-regulated minds. This is not a thing of to-day, but the evil is increasing. How is it that this has come about? Why, largely through the want of sufficient interest on the part of professedly Christian people to hold them in Christian ways. There are thousands who have made a public profession of faith in Christ, who have intelligence and teaching power, who should be at the head of a class on Sunday evenings, who yet remain idle because untouched and unimpressed by the spiritual desolation around them. The interest we take in others is an evidence of our moral and spiritual development.

These young people might be got hold of on the week evenings, and by means of recreative and industrial classes they should be, so to speak, ensnared to their permanent advantage. Evenings of Readings should be given by ladies and gentlemen of culture, who have voices capable of rendering every phase of thought and feeling, and of interpreting ideas and emotions so as to impart life and fire to what is dead to the illiterate and unawakened; or evenings of Music —solos and choruses for the voice or instruments, and songs in which the audience can take part; or evenings of elementary science accompanied with interesting experiments in pneumatics, electricity, chemistry, &c.

How many celebrated and gifted persons there are who hide their talent under a bushel, who might aid greatly in solving the complicated problem how to reclaim the lapsed boys and girls to Christian ways! If these young people were wisely dealt with, if some vent were found for the drawing off of their superfluous physical energy, they might then be met on the platform of their mental and moral nature, and so be led to regard as friends those who took such interest in their everyday life, and thus be prepared to follow their counsel on better things.

Mr. J. W. Orsman thanked Dr. Levi for his paper, and dwelt at some length on the importance, during the coming winter, of looking after the bodily wants of the children by means of cheap soup or Irish stew dinners. He thought our Ragged Schools admirably adapted for the wise and timely distribution of boots and shoes and garments among the needy and naked ones. Mr. Orsman agreed with the Doctor in the statement that Sunday work was refreshing, and its lessening instead of increasing the tiredness arising from six

days' labour. He had, in the intervals of post-office business, been engaged for some thirty years among the costers and others, and found the labour a delight and not a toil. He approved of Industrial Classes, but knew that the limited accommodation of many made it impossible.

Mr. COTSFORD dwelt on the importance among our poor schools of interesting the children in those of their number who were sick. As a means of cultivating a friendly concern for such, in Dove Row School every Sunday afternoon and evening a box goes round to collect contributions, and any teacher who has a scholar sick and who knows the necessities of the case is entitled to purchase articles or to give money to the extent of two shillings from such fund. If the sickness continues the help is renewed.

Mr. WILKES thought well of the industrial idea. It combined amusement and profitable labour; and he thought many Christian artisans, who had no special gifts in other directions, might be willing to help in this. It was important to all of us to cultivate plainness of speech—not only to have something to say, but to use such language as children could understand.

Mr. SCARFE, who for twenty-five years had been engaged in Ragged School work, endorsed most heartily the view of Mr. Curtis in the matter of recreation; one of the finest places for the study of character is the playground. He was also in favour of systematic lessons for Sunday teaching, and to ensure the grasp of the scholars over the lessons he had certain review Sundays for testing memory and understanding.

Other friends took part in the Conference, after which the CHAIRMAN made some admirable comments on the opinions expressed, and on the spirit of goodwill that had prevailed. Professor Levi also replied to some criticisms.

Mr. KIRK concurred in what had been said during the Conference. He rejoiced that so much was being done to relieve the bodily wants of those attending the Ragged Schools. Speaking for the Committee, he expressed the pleasure it gave to co-operate and assist the local schools. Cheap Bibles and books for prizes were available, the magic lantern and slides, gifts of clothing, and other advantages, which it was desired should be as widely utilised as possible.

THE LATE MR. JONATHAN DUTHOIT AND THE JUBILEE OF THE NICHOL STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.

WHEN the Ragged School Union was founded in April, 1844, under the auspices of the late devoted and beloved Lord Shaftesbury,

it found but twelve schools spread over the whole of the metropolis dealing with the class it aimed to benefit, and these were exceedingly limited in their action. One of these was the Nichol Street Ragged School. It was opened by Mr. Jonathan Duthoit in 1836, being one of several rooms opened as mission stations in various parts of the crowded and necessitous district of the Tower Hamlets, by a small band of Christian men calling themselves "The Tower Hamlets Mission and School Society," of which number the venerable Rev. Dr. Tyler is now the only surviving member. Mr. Duthoit's interest in Bethnal Green and Spitalfields was special and natural; the neighbourhood was then largely inhabited by the descendants of the French Protestant refugees, who brought to great perfection the beautiful art of silk and velvet weaving, Mr. Duthoit being himself of Huguenot descent and connected with the silk trade. The immediate reason for the opening of these rooms was that in 1836, during one of the severe periodical seasons of distress amongst the silk weavers, Mr. Duthoit was deputed to visit and relieve necessitous cases in the three Nichol Streets, viz., Old, New, and Half Nichol Street, and during this systematic visitation he found such a culmination of pitiful misery and wretchedness that nothing but the healing message of the Gospel could, in his estimation, possibly ameliorate it.

Mr. Duthoit commenced his ministration of love in a room in Turville Street, but soon afterwards removed to Nichol Street, without much help, and with but little expression of practical sympathy, for he hardly allowed his work to be known, for some years walking down from his house on the Sabbath (a distance of over three miles) to expound the Gospel of love to the few who could be induced to attend. During this time a small day school had been started, and when soon it required more accommodation two small weavers' cottages of two rooms each were secured, and the flooring and partition walls removed, but the rafters were left in to prevent the walls collapsing, from which the rooms were lighted by candles hung in two tin sconces.

Thus was the work at Nichol Street commenced and carried on by the exertion of one Christian man for some ten years at almost his sole expense.

About the time of the commencement of this mission the attention of another member of the church worshipping at Union Chapel (Dr. Allon's, with which Mr. Duthoit has had a lifelong association, and lived to become its senior deacon), was powerfully impressed with the necessity of more systematic dealing with the spiritual necessities of the very poor, and the outcome of the impression on the mind of David Nasmyth was the establishment of the London City Mission. Thus the church at Union Chapel, Islington, was in an especial

manner associated with the commencement of two of the most beneficent and practical works of the day, viz., "The Ragged School Movement" and "The London City Mission." In 1844 the work at Nichol Street received great impetus by the appointment of Mr. William Jenkin as City Missionary to the district, who, from his ready tact and good management, was peculiarly adapted for that special locality.

Soon after this, circumstances led several of the younger members of Union Chapel to take an interest in the work, which was thus brought into closer connection with the mother church, and received so considerable an impetus that in 1857 there were no less than sixteen rooms in the occupation of the schools alone, having some 1,200 children under partial weekly instruction!

Meanwhile the original schoolroom, which had been given up to the exclusive use of the missionary, had been enlarged three times, and accommodated 250 adults, filling whenever it was extended; here was formed what was believed to have been the first branch church in the metropolis.

In 1866 the present commodious premises were erected, costing, with the freehold, between £5,000 and £6,000. The buildings were opened free from debt, and were put in trust for the benefit of the neighbourhood. This desirable consummation was largely due to the late Mr. Henry Spicer, whose large-hearted liberality had helped the work from its commencement, and whose interest in it only ceased with his life. Probably the most interesting characteristic of this work for the last thirty-five years has been the wealth of its voluntary agency. At the time of the erection of the buildings in 1866 it is reported that no less than 111 teachers, principally residing at Highbury, were statedly working in some of the many operations of the mission! Of this number upwards of sixty were ladies, who, braving all kinds of inconvenience, were ever to be found regularly at their posts, and this not as a passing novelty, but continuing their labours year after year. With such an agency success was not wonderful.

> "Experience by industry achieved,
> Was perfected by the swift course of time."

Naturally the teachers' interest in the children was not limited to the walls of the school; they sought them in their homes, assisted them in their distress, helped them to situations, advised them in their difficulties—so that to *many hundreds* of boys and girls the school, as represented by the teachers, has not only proved "a friend in need," but possibly the only friend able to help their necessities they have ever known, and their acknowledgment of this timely help has in

later years been a happy experience in the lives of many of the older teachers.

The attention of the proper authorities, which was persistently drawn to the sanitary requirements of the neighbourhood in the earlier history of the school, has borne good fruit. In those times the only drainage of the houses was by the overflow of the cesspools running down the surface gutters by the sides of the streets—resulting in the most nauseous effluvia, and many a ton of chloride of lime has had to be used in very self-defence. *Now* there is good underground drainage! Those moral policemen, gas-lamps, have been multiplied; water is more abundant; most of the pigsties then used as tenements have been rebuilt or decently repaired; the lodging-houses have been put under control. These and such like changes have been brought about by a healthier public sentiment, which facts disseminated by missions of this kind have greatly helped to foster.

The promoters of this mission felt that if it was to be a true mission there ought to radiate from it lines of true brotherly help such as the neighbourhood in its helplessness from time to time needed. Thus during the awful cholera visitations the school was closed, part of it being used as a dispensary, and the larger rooms fitted up with beds as a hospital. During the terrible distress of 1854-5 and '7 the mission room was turned into a kitchen and the missionary into a cook (and a capital one he made). During the bitter weather of these and other winters the schoolroom fires were constantly kept going, the fireless neighbours being allowed to make use of them, and on more than one occasion a poor mother has brought her dying child to nurse by the fire—having none at home. Experiences like these have been of great benefit to those privileged to administer them, and have helped to make them generous, large-hearted men and women. Thus the blessing given to others has been returned to themselves sevenfold. This is the simple chronicle of one of the earliest home missions in the East of London, the precursor of many such, bringing help and hope to the denizens of many a wretched alley—of one of the first Ragged Schools, since multiplied some 250 times; centres of the most benign and beneficent influences, for although their educational necessity, as regards merely secular knowledge, is passing away, yet the higher purposes and aims remain, and must remain, for brotherly help will be needed as long as His words remain Who declared, "The poor always ye have with you."

With the activity of the school work at Nichol Street Mr. Duthoit was never closely associated (excepting as being ably represented by his daughters). He was rather the guide and adviser whose spiritual power gave weight and influence to the work: the consciousness of

his prayers was an inspiration and assistance to many of the workers.

Nearly all our most successful Ragged Schools have had a man of this type connected with them, a man who seemed to be a channel of spiritual life to the work, a wealthy influence for good, not so much seen as felt; and what a real power such a life is!

Mr. Duthoit was happily spared to see the jubilee of his work—the principal meeting in celebration of which was held at Union Chapel, on 29th September last (presided over by Rev. Dr. Allon), and a large number of the past and present teachers and friends of the school assembled to do him honour.

Increasing infirmities, however, prevented Mr. Duthoit's presence, and within seven days from that time he had passed away and entered upon his reward.

On Wednesday, 6th October, 1886, "after he had served his generation, by the will of God he fell asleep."

A Jubilee Presentation.

Among the incidents of this interesting jubilee (the first that has been celebrated by our Ragged Schools) were the presentation of the portrait of Mr. Duthoit to his family, hanging the replica of the same on the walls of the mission room, and the preparation and presentation of a most interesting album containing an illuminated address by the Rev. Dr. Allon, signed by many hundreds of past and present teachers, supporters, and friends of the school. This book, which was prepared by Mr. James F. Barnard, contains an account of the first twenty-five years of the history of the schools, by Mr. J. H. Lloyd, and that of the last twenty-five years by Mr. J. T. Henderson, interspersed with water-colour sketches of schools and neighbourhood; portraits of the missionaries, and some of the older attendants in the mission services, together with papers, notices, programmes, &c., &c., illustrating the work of the school from time to time. Such a volume is probably unique in the history of Ragged Schools, and as a souvenir of the past the suggestion might be advantageously adopted by many of our older schools, and thus preserve memorials of their earlier history which would be of intense interest to the present race of teachers, as well as an authoritative chronicle of a state of things respecting our neglected juvenile population now happily passing away.

The volume in question is in the possession of Mrs. Duthoit, 184, Highbury New Park, who will be willing, by arrangement, to show it to any Ragged School teacher, or to any one who knew her late husband.

The clever sketch, "Breakfasts to Hungry Children," is a vivid

portrayal of the benevolence of the Nichol Street Ragged Schools and Mission. (*See Frontispiece.*)

On four mornings weekly during the four inclement months of the year the teachers, ladies chiefly, come from Highbury to Bethnal Green sufficiently early to supply the meal before school time, and twice weekly soup is distributed, together with a hunch of bread, for a merely nominal payment. These kind-hearted Christian friends give their time and services, and tax their pockets too, but they need some outside aid, and therefore it is our pleasure to add that Henry Spicer, Esq., of 19, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C., a gentleman well known for his self-denying labours in connection with the London School Board, and who is treasurer of the Nichol Street Ragged School, will be most happy to receive contributions in aid of this generous scheme. Gifts will also be received at the office of the Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, Strand.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

THE indisposition for such wholesome employment is no doubt due to many causes, among which are an impatience of restraint, the want of due preparation for its duties, harsh and unsympathetic treatment, and the attractions for female labour in other directions. The latter has no doubt done more than all the rest in limiting the supply. But the great demand for female labour in various trades which now and then occurs has been found so fluctuating, the intervals of non-employment so long, as to decrease the value of this outlet for labour. It has also dawned on the minds of intelligent and well-disposed mistresses that the nature of the female mind is substantially alike in all conditions, and that irritation under the galling yoke (in too many cases) of female service is no more than might be expected, and that a conditional liberty, being indispensable as an accompaniment and motive to the faithful performance of household duties, should be granted. And further, as most worthy of notice, some persons of station, philanthropically disposed, have established Homes for servants when out of place. In addition to board and lodging, recreation, instruction, and opportunities for social intercourse are provided at a very moderate charge. For some years the public attention, not only in England, but in America, has been drawn to this subject, and in the various Unions and Industrial Schools and Homes for poor children the young people have professedly been trained for service; but the results have been somewhat discouraging. For some time an effort has been made by Miss Headdon to establish a more

systematic and attractive system of training, now known under the title of the English Girls' Kitchen Garten system. Its object is to teach all common household work, such as making beds, laying and lighting fires, cleaning grates, scrubbing the floor, sweeping the room, setting the breakfast and dinner table, washing and ironing clothes, answering the bell, showing in visitors, and, in fact, teaching all the duties of "little maids of all work," partly by means of small toy samples of each thing, partly by songs and lessons which teach the children why it is right to do it in one way rather than in another, and partly by giving short, bright object lessons, which is one of the best methods of drawing out a child's intelligence and producing a desirable impression on its memory.

A manual entitled "Household Object Lessons" can be obtained from Miss Headdon, The Villa, Bullo, Newnham-on-Severn, for 1s. 2d., postage included.

OCEAN SPRAY.

[In Human Life there are great events that are like big rolling waves, and there are little events or circumstances that are like ocean spray, some of which deserve chronicling, for they are among the weak things of the world that confound the mighty.]

How many chips of humanity are swept into the maelstrom of mighty London and lost year by year! There is a plaintive wail about this typical letter of inquiry which would be appalling were it not too common. Alas! no tidings can be gleaned of him or of his missing companions.

"Leicester, November 13.

"dear Sir,—i rite in information in the *Christian Hercald and sins of our times*. dear Sir we have a son gon astray with some more boys and we have heard he is in london will you please to see if you have got him or have heard anything of him, is name is Joseph tommas Needham he is about sixteen years old he is small for his age he es had a stroke down one side, on his left side and he got a endentoment in speech and he is been gon about 10 weeks if you have not heard or see him as you are ingaded in the work would you please inquire as we have think we have indentedfied his porait in the group of boys in the picture."

A teacher adds that the lad was tempted with five others to run away; one returned from Kettering, the others walked to London. Three boys are still missing. On September 10th Needham was reported to be selling matches on London Bridge. He is paralysed in right arm, and drags right leg after him. The mother is in

great trouble. She grieves more because her boy is a cripple, and she marvels how he could have dragged his poor limbs so far as London.

* * * * *

Good it is to interest the better favoured children in their less fortunate brothers and sisters. The habit of giving and of thoughtful kindnesses will never leave them. "I envy the training of that boy," said good Lord Shaftesbury, in reference to a juvenile collector for Ragged Schools. Hence it is that we hail with pleasure the institution of the "*Ministering Children's League*," under the fostering care of Lady Brabazon. Could not some of the League, when started, be linked with a local school, or with the parent Union, and thus secure fixity of interest? Secretaries of these useful Leagues will please note the suggestion.

* * * * *

It is cheering to note the signs of awakened interest in Ragged Schools—more marked, perhaps, in the provinces than in London. The enterprising secretary of the Manchester Ragged School Union recently invited the 650 teachers of the city. Over 400 responded, and the proceedings were most enthusiastic. A movement is on foot for planting new schools and mission-stations in needy nooks, with encouraging results.

* * * * *

"I was brought up in a Ragged School, and I owe all my little education and my religious knowledge to its good influence," said an earnest young man lately at a meeting in the mission-room of which he is the living centre. Fired with the love of Christ, he began open-air preaching, gathered a few working people around him, who, banded together, with their own hands and pence, undertook and adapted a shed in Camberwell. Herein are conducted the usual round of efforts for child and adult. Go on, desponding teacher! Your work will not only succeed, but be a thousandfold reproductive.

* * * * *

Small beginnings—as at the cradle of Bethlehem—have characterised many beneficent, wide-spreading movements, and Ragged Schools, in most cases, have the same humble conception. The latest example comes from thickly-peopled Bermondsey, where the garden shed of an old mansion has been made water-

tight by non-scientific hands, and passably decent. A group of humble friends could use it for poor children. But that rent! Well, the Union steps forward—one of the many ways in which it can advance the cause—and eases the minds of the willing toilers, and jointly a work for God and man is begun. May He prosper it!

* * * * *

Could not friends, in arranging for drawing-room meetings, sometimes think of the Ragged School Union? Well, yes; it has been done in two or three gratifying instances. One such meeting is pending for the first week in January, a few miles in Kent; and yet another, a little later on, amongst friends in Surrey. May these useful opportunities multiply.

* * * * *

What pleasure does the gift of a book afford—good in itself, good as from the giver, good for the recipient. Some of our Ragged School superintendents know the value of such presents, especially to the elder scholars—feeling, and feeling rightly, that it is better to encourage for well-doing than to repel or punish for ill-doing. Publishing friends oft co-operate in this "patting on the back" system in the way of cheapness, and the Office are often able to dispose of prize books at a cheap rate without in any way disturbing the "trade." Teachers would do well to make inquiries at Exeter Hall anent these advantages sometimes.

* * * * *

Christmas Dinners, Robin Dinners, Christmas-trees, and much of that ilk are rampant just now. No better way of promoting "Good-will to men" could be found. It is twice blessed. Were the whole of the seasonable festivities of the 193 affiliated schools to be fully recorded, the editor would need a dozen appendices to the *Quarterly* and a volume besides. It is altogether very cheering, and such benefits excite no theological bile, for who would be so churlish as to stand aloof from a truly English serving of roast beef and plum-pudding to delighted and hungry youngsters?

* * * * *

It is a natural descent from feeding to entertaining. Oh, how the ingenuity of the Ragged School friends is taxed for something harmless and amusing for the children. The difficulty of providing novelties is partly met by intercommunication. Ragged Schools are manned by all sections, and number a good many wise

heads and inventive minds. A teacher known to be an adept is asked to get up a lecture, a peep-show, a lantern display, a Punch-and-Judy, or what not; produced and enjoyed by the local school once, or it may be twice, and the novelty or utility of the whole is so far exhausted. A list of such joy-giving schemes, however, is kept at the office, by which a wider usefulness and pleasure is secured. But the plan is not half developed. Will secretaries send in particulars of such lectures and entertainments, so that a more extended list may be available?

* * * * *

The kind way the press have noticed Ragged Schools should not go without a word of grateful recognition. The article in the *Sunday at Home*, from the ever ready pen of G. Holden Pike, the appreciative notices in the *Christian Herald*, *Sunday Times*, *Hand and Heart*, and *Fireside News*, besides many more, deserve honourable mention.

* * * * *

Is there as much done in Ragged Schools in the way of special Children's Services as there might be? The question is asked without an attempt to answer it. We do know that such revival meetings have been held, both amongst children and adults, with much blessing, any many signs following.

* * * * *

"More teachers! More teachers! More teachers!" Such was the heading of a former editor twenty or more years since, and such, alas! has the bitter cry to be reiterated to-day. How can the responsibility and necessity of such work be brought adequately home to the "unemployed" in our places of worship? It is sad to find a school door blockaded by a crowd of children on a miserable Sunday evening, and the superintendent unable to admit them for lack of teachers. Such things occur every Sunday. Would that some voice (trumpet-tongued) could sound through all our churches. Like the disciples on the lake, the poor children are tossed and buffeted by the waves of life; and through the din of the storm comes the cry, "Carest Thou not that we perish?"

* * * * *

The cry is heard and heeded at intervals, happily. Letters occasionally find their way to the office, asking where work can be found; and a joy it is to the officers to indicate centres of need

in quarters easily accessible in this province of houses. This department is by no means overworked, and friends may multiply their applications indefinitely.

* * * * *

Our President, the Earl of Aberdeen, and his noble consort, left for India on December 16th. There are many prayers ascending that journeying mercies and refreshment to mind and body may be graciously vouchsafed.

* * * * *

Have the cupboards and wardrobes been looked through for spare and warm garments. These will do no good by keeping, but by dispatching to the head office or a local school they will keep warm some poor starvelings. This is what a poor tradesman did anonymously with some surplus stock, and enclosed the following:—

"Accept a small trifle for waifs and strays from a poor tradesman turning over old stock, and may Heaven's blessing and a better gift be given speedily. Yours respectfully. Wishing I could give a much more valuable gift."

Thank God it is accepted as a man hath.

* * * * *

The following cutting from a correspondent of the *Staffordshire Knot* is curious. But why search for another name when the term "Ragged School" is engrafted into the English language?—

"'Ragged Schools' is a name I'm not fond of. 'Boys' Home' is as bad; it is as much as saying to those for whom its good things are prepared that they have no 'very own' home to go to; if they had they would not be allowed where they are.

"Wanted a good name to apply comprehensively to labours of love like those which support Working Lads' Institutes, Recreation Evenings, Excursionings, Country Cottage Fortnights for town birds, Clothing Clubs, Soup Kitchens, Penny Banks, Crêches, and, shall I add, Bands of Hope? When we find a good name for this centre of happiness, let us ask ourselves whether we have enough of this sort of thing in Hanley—and if not, why not?"

* * * * *

The Committee recorded and dispatched a vote of thanks—and it was no formal one—to the Prince of Wales, as president of the Colonial Exhibition. Such thanks were due for the kind concession of cheap fares to the Exhibition, by which some thousands of our scholars and their parents were enabled to get their notions

of the Empire considerably widened, besides abundant pleasure and sight-seeing.

* * * * *

Deptford is to be congratulated upon the possession of a handsome new Ragged School which is clear of debt. Fox Court is instituting a Jubilee Fund, with a view to be in the same happy condition. The Nelson Street friends in Camberwell are steadily progressing upwards with their new structure; whilst West Greenwich has made considerable financial advances towards the cost of a new building not yet begun; and Jurston Street, as well as Darby Street, has the same responsibility in serious contemplation. Such tangible evidences of awakened zeal and necessity are of happy omen.

* * * * *

The appeal for a Kentish Town Ragged School deserves to succeed. Mr. Seagrove, the hon. secretary, says:—

"An old workshop in a back mews and a bucket of whitewash—neither very much in themselves—yet these were the materials out of which the Kentish Town Ragged School rose twenty years ago. The friend who started the school—no rich man himself—personally undertook the difficult task of preparation. Early days were hard days. The scholars were very rough and obstreperous, but the magic of loving hearts was potent to overcome. Soon the place was the centre of a flourishing network of agencies. Now twenty years have passed away, with the result that large numbers of men and women in all parts of the world, and of all sorts and conditions, can put down their present favourable positions and acquirements in life to the lessons they learnt and the influence exerted upon them for good when they were rough and ragged ones in the 'Old Ragged School.'"

The rough class still exists; and, although nearly all the children can now read and write, such an agency, with its ameliorating and blessed influences, is as much needed as ever to meet the poverty and godlessness of many a home around.

* * * * *

Is any organised effort to gather in the outside children undertaken? It is to be feared not. The schools fill; teachers are not superabundant; and during Sunday School hours may yet be seen multitudes of poor children in all the congested centres of population. Witness, too, the prominent thoroughfares—whether High Street, Islington (northward), Whitechapel or Commercial

Roads (eastward), Walworth or Kent Roads (southward), and Oxford Street, &c., in the West—see the crowds of thronging young life every Sunday evening. Some aggressive work will ere long have to be done. What form can it take?

* * * * *

When one is able to lift the veil and see the inner life of many of our elder scholars, some faint idea is obtained of the struggles, hardships, and temptations of their lot. It is no easy matter to follow Christ and to lead useful, holy lives when all the circumstances and surroundings are at such opposite poles to goodness, not to say decency. Some such glimpses are given in connection with the Holiday Home scheme, which leads to a fuller knowledge of the home life. It is well to throw every possible shield around our young people, that their light may shine and their faith be strengthened.

* * * * *

Something should and must be done by all Ragged Schools to celebrate the Jubilee year of our gracious Queen. The pleasing fact of Her Majesty being the Patron of the Ragged School Union renders such a congratulation appropriate, apart from other manifold reasons. The Committee have under consideration some simple, inexpensive scheme by which it is hoped this may be accomplished, and towards the fulfilment of which they crave the earnest co-operation of all the Ragged School Missions. Particulars anon.

* * * * *

Are there any friends who would kindly unite in the following useful suggestion, which has already been endorsed by the offer of two gifts—viz., a complete outfit of the value of £5 for boy or girl entering the first situation from the schools? Such Prizes are to be competed for on some test of Biblical knowledge, in addition to the requirements of behaviour, &c. So soon as a fair number of such prize gifts are promised a scheme of competition will be formulated and thrown open to the scholars of the affiliated schools.

* * * * *

One of the "signs of the times" is the reproduction of the slum element in the suburbs. Some of our friends are finding that going out of town does not absolve them from the necessity of Ragged School work in the erstwhile country district, now fast

being absorbed into mighty London. We lately "assisted" at a supper given to some of the roughest "stuff" possible, in one of our so-called genteel suburbs—in the south-west—and an experienced minister lately declared there were more rags and tatters in Kentish Town than he had ever seen in Drury Lane.

* * * * *

How quietly and peacefully does the humble work of the Shoeblack Brigades go on. We have grown accustomed to the useful agency, and reckon it part of London street life. And yet a great deal of good is wrought by this industry to the lads who take part in it. Pity it is that the link between the Ragged School and the Brigade is not as close as it was in days gone by. Teachers would do well to remember that for many of the elder lads of the schools there is often room in the Brigades, where they can earn fair money, and be cared for in body and soul by the good-hearted superintendents.

* * * * *

Man is a sociable animal—so runs the aphorism. More perhaps might be done to cultivate the sociable spirit amongst the workers. Happy gatherings are known in most, if not all of the schools. But sometimes fraternising one school with the other might also be helpful. The workers of two Missions enjoyed the hospitality of a good citizen of London town at his northern retreat, in the autumn, to their mutual pleasure. In Southwark some three or four schools vary the monthly teachers' prayer meeting by meeting in their respective schools for mutual praise and petition. A Christian banker and his wife, both well known and highly esteemed, have a gathering annually of such Christian workers as are associated with them in various departments of Christian effort.

* * * * *

"How long have I been converted, sir!" said a caretaker of one of the affiliated Ragged Schools in the south of London, in answer to a question which had been put to him. "It is about three years ago now," said he, "since I gave my heart to God. Would you care to hear my story, sir? I am sixty-three years of age, and for sixty years I served the devil. My father had been a soldier in early life; he was an out-and-out Christian, and so was my poor old mother. My father, when he left the army, became a Sunday School teacher: on Sunday morning we were called up at seven

o'clock for family prayer. After breakfast he used to marshal us two by two (I had six brothers who gave their hearts to God more than fifty years ago) and march us off to Sunday School. They were happy times. I have since then run through three fortunes, having possessed saw-mills of my own, and I came to the bottom step of the ladder, even so low as to be compelled to enter the workhouse. One evening after I had come out from the workhouse I came into a Gospel Service in this very place of which now I am the caretaker. I had been before, but had never any serious thoughts about my soul. As soon as I had taken a seat my conscience said, 'I am glad to see you here again; are you going to give your heart to God to-night?' I tried to evade the question, but it was no good. One of the workers at this moment came up and began talking to me, but after a short conversation left me. I felt that God's Spirit was striving with me, and the question came again, 'Shall it be to-night?' and I said, 'Lord, I am so unworthy; if Thou wilt take me Thou must take me just as I am;' and the Lord answered, 'That is just what I want, to take you just as you are.'" The old man's face beamed with joy as he said, "Ah, sir, that settled it. I gave my heart to the Lord there and then, and I have never regretted it. I have no desire whatever to return to my old ways; I have no hankering after my former position. I am content to stay just where the Lord has put me. I shall have to bless the Ragged School for the remainder of my life." What a blessed testimony this! And such cases could be multiplied by the hundred.

DAYS OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER, OCTOBER 17TH AND 18TH.

NOTICES from many of the schools tell of the devotional spirit evoked and of many gracious results. One from Mr. Frank Seagrove, hon. sec. of the Kentish Town Ragged School; another from Mr. J. T. Forsaith, hon. sec. of Abbey Street, Bethnal Green; one from Mr. J. F. Blayney, of Wagner Street; and one from Mr. Thomas W. How, of Richmond Street, who may represent the rest. Prayer meetings commenced at 7 a.m. He says: On this occasion, our hearts were set aglow by the testimony of one young friend who had found the Saviour twelve months since, and whose first birthday they had unconsciously met to celebrate. Immediately after breakfast a crowded

Children's Service followed, at which addresses were given by members of the Bible Class. The afternoon schools were filled to overflowing, and the services made special, many staying to the after meeting for prayer. At the evening Ragged School the special services were continued, and addresses given by visitors; whilst the prayer meeting at the close was largely attended, both by scholars and teachers, and prolonged beyond the usual hour for special pleading. As a consequence at least three scholars are under conviction, while several others are evidently impressed.

In Memoriam.

ROBERT REAVELEY GLOVER.
MR. WALTER BARBER.
MR. JONATHAN DUTHOIT.

ROBERT REAVELEY GLOVER.

Mr. Robert Reaveley Glover, of the Ragged School Union, who joined the Committee in 1866, was the second of eight sons of the late Alderman Glover, of South Shields. He came to London in 1852 to join his brother in the firm of Glover Brothers, of Bishopsgate Street; and while attending earnestly on his business, he was eager in the pursuit of philanthropic works. He was at the first a member of the London Wall Presbyterian Church, but subsequently joined the late Dr. Raleigh, Harecourt Chapel. For some years he was a teacher in a Ragged School in Golden Lane. On its incorporation with Chequer Alley, Mr. Glover became a member of its committee, and as its vice-president he gave valuable aid to the various schemes of that excellent mission. He was also a member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Mr. Glover was a Justice of the Peace, and his character was humane and generous. Mr. Glover's health began to fail eight years ago, and he died on October 30th, in the sixtieth year of his age, leaving behind a widow and two sons.

The pages of this magazine were from time to time enriched with his beautiful and practical meditations. His mind was impressed with the conviction that many persons after conversion remain babes in Christ all their days, and live on the initial Gospel invitation to repentance and faith, while the injunction to go on to perfection is disregarded as an ideal fancy. Hence his talk was not fashioned

after the manner of the great Forerunner, or that of an evangelist talking to an unregenerate crowd, but of one who had breathed the air of the "Beatitudes," and whose great message was, not to *hear* the Gospel but to *live* it. His energies were therefore bent to accomplish the *ultimate object* of the ministry of reconciliation, *which is the complete restoration of the lost image of God in the soul.*

A member of the committee of Hope Mission, located for forty-two years at Chequer Alley, Bunhill Row, St. Luke's, E.C., but recently removed to Banner Street, hard by, writes:

"The committee are in profound grief at the death of their beloved vice-president, Mr. Robert R. Glover, who, after weary years of wasting sickness, passed peacefully away on Saturday, the 30th October last, in the sixtieth year of his age.

"We feel that, by his decease, every worker in the mission, and every one associated with it, has been deprived of a personal friend. His removal creates a gap in our institution very difficult to fill, for he was to it a constant and generous benefactor for a long series of years, both with purse and personal service in many kindly ways, being ever found ready, until his health failed; and even during his long struggle with disease, weakness, and depression, he would still, by counsel and encouragement, seek to give furtherance to the various benign offices of our old charity—we date sixty-seven years back—and to the last continued himself largely to contribute, and, as was his wont for many years, to enlist his numerous friends also to contribute to its funds, which, on joining the mission, he found very low, but which instantly rose by his adhesion, and which his exertions successfully sustained. Among our good friend's latest gifts was a handsome Bible for use at the Sunday evening preaching, at which, when able, he took great pleasure in officiating in his turn.

"'He was a father to the poor,' 'a succourer of many.' 'The common people heard him gladly.'

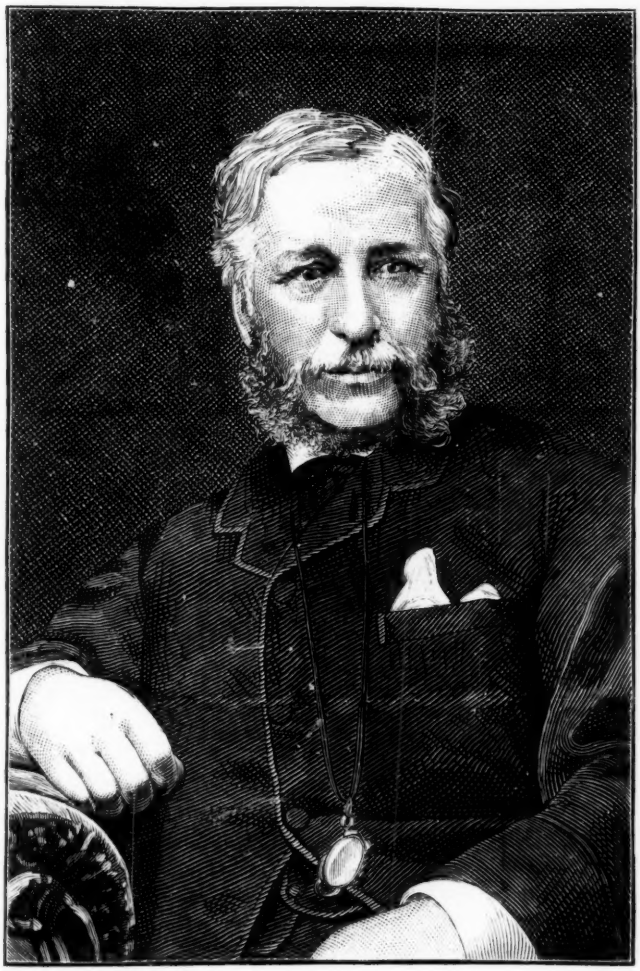
"In the words of the obituary notice in the *Times*:—'As a magistrate for Middlesex he had abundant opportunities, which in many quiet ways he used, of befriending poor persons who were suffering either from distress or from mental affliction. He found other fields for the exercise of a generosity which knew no distinctions of creed, class, or race.'

"In the words of Dryden, slightly altered—

> 'His ashes in a peaceful grave shall rest;
> His name, a bright example, stands to show
> How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
> Where piety and justice jointly go.'"

The following resolution was sent to the family:—"The Committee

of the Ragged School Union have heard with deep regret of the lamented death of their colleague, Mr. Robert R. Glover, who for



twenty years was one of its members, and who was for a much longer period an active worker in Ragged Schools. Mr. Glover's intelligent

sympathy and ripe experience were invaluable with the business matters of the Society; and Chequer Alley Mission, not to mention other agencies, will all greatly miss his benevolent interest and ever-ready co-operation. The Committee desire to tender their sincere condolences to the sorrowing family, praying that God will give all needed comfort to the bereaved, and raise up others to fill the vacant niche in His vineyard."

MR. WALTER BARBER.

Mr. Walter Barber, who was the Teachers' Secretary of the Deptford Ragged School, passed away on the 27th October last, at the early age of thirty-five years.

At the age of six years he lost his mother, and his father died soon after; at the age of fourteen he was earning his own living; and at seventeen he had attached himself to the band of Christian workers among the poor at the Deptford Ragged School.

Some are forced into positions where, whether they will or not, their work must be publicly seen; his chief work, however, was done "without observation" in the quiet of his own home. It was constant work, too, and not of the most interesting description, consisting chiefly of statistical records, yet none the less necessary for the welfare of the school. He ever acted, whether in business, at home, or in school-work, on the principle that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing *well;*" and he "did it with *his might.*"

His illness was, so far as human observation could perceive, of short duration; but there is no doubt in the minds of those most capable of judging that it was brought on by the mental worry which he was but too anxious to hide, even from those nearest and dearest to him.

When, during his illness, it was suggested by a fellow-worker that it must be gratifying to him that so much of his short life had been spent in benefiting the poor and needy, he replied with characteristic modesty, "Ah! I wish I had done it better."

On the afternoon of the day he died he was seized with one of the paroxysms by which he had been occasionally attacked, and which lasted three hours. He rallied, however, and remained calm and peaceful to the last. Shortly before nine p.m. those who were watching him saw evident signs that the end was approaching, and summoned all his dear ones to his side. Seeing several of them enter the room following each other, with his usual quick perception he looked up and inquired if the end was near; and, upon being answered that it was thought so, he began quite cheerfully to bid each "good-bye;" then turning to his faithful

partner, he said, "Give my kind love to all my dear friends at the Ragged School," and soon afterwards passed peacefully away.

His earthly remains were interred on the 2nd November at Brockley Cemetery, followed thither from his house not only by his faithful wife and near relatives, but by a large number of the officers and teachers of the school, and by Messrs. Kirk and Curtis, of the Ragged School Union; while a goodly number of the mothers and children and of young men and women who attend the school assembled at the cemetery to testify their regard for him. An impressive service was conducted by the Rev. J. T. Wigner, pastor of Brockley Baptist Church.

The following lines have been sent by a friend and fellow-worker:—

Not when his hair was silvered,
  Not when his eyes grew dim,
Not when his brow was furrowed,
  The Master call'd for him.
Not when his life was nearing
  The three score years and ten;
At half that age, life's summer,
  The Master called him then.

Took him from home and kindred,
  From wife and children dear:
(The good Lord grant *HIS* comfort
  Their broken hearts to cheer!)
Took him from long-lov'd labour,
  A worker faithful, true:
(What we owed to his efforts
  None of us ever knew).

We sadly think and wonder
  Why he so soon should go,
While others older, weaker,
  Remain to toil below.
Why was he taken from us?
  We know not, cannot tell;
But this at least is certain:—
  HE knows, and *HE* does well.

The Lord knew all the sorrow
  Clouding his earthly life;
Yet borne, withal, so bravely:
  So ended *HE* the strife.

Ended the strife, and took him
From care and toil and pain;
Home to his rest in heaven—
The home that doth remain.

MR. JONATHAN DUTHOIT.

THE funeral of the above took place at Abney Park Cemetery on Saturday, October 9th. On the Sunday following Dr. Allon preached a funeral sermon based on John xiv. 1-3.

On November 14th, in the Mission Room, Nichol Street, Mr. J. H. Lloyd conducted a memorial service, in which he was ably assisted by Messrs. J. Glover, J. Buckingham, and J. F. Barnard; and on Monday, the 15th, a public meeting concluded these memorial celebrations. The chair was occupied by H. T. Bolton, Esq., senior deacon of Union Chapel. The meeting was addressed by E. H. Pickersgill, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. R. J. Curtis (of the Ragged School Union), Henry Spicer, J. T. Henderson, and J. F. Barnard.

REAPING.

[Those who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them.]

MR. THOMAS HEATH, the worthy superintendent of the Plymouth Ragged School, writes:—"When I look back on the work which now extends over a good many years, I am very much impressed with the conscious satisfaction that God's Word has been taught to many who have passed from the Ragged School I have laboured in and gone forth into the world. Many times I have been reminded by the turning up of an old scholar, who has given evidence of the good received in the school, and what is all the more remarkable, from those whom we should (humanly speaking) expect the least. The promise that His word shall not return void has been fulfilled. We find this to be true again and again after years have passed away; we learn that such and such a one has turned from the error of his ways. Let us therefore continue to labour with all patience. Faithful toil will be more than compensated by-and-by. Let us 'endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ,' being faithful to the end, zealous, prayerful, and watchful, looking to Jesus for help. We need grace, wisdom, and perseverance. The crowning day is coming, and the reward day is hastening on. Those that are faithful to the end will receive an imperishable crown."

GRAVESEND RAGGED SCHOOL.

A Gordon Memorial Fund was started two years since in Gravesend for the purpose of providing a home for poor boys, and an endeavour was made to induce the Mansion House Committee to amalgamate with the Committee here, and to have the home at Gravesend, but this failed. The Mansion House Committee placed at the disposal of our Committee a free nomination to the National Gordon Boys' Home, and George Robinson was sent nearly twelve months since.

A large amount was subscribed by the outside public towards the Gravesend fund—the contributors preferring a Boys' Home to the proposed hospital at Port Said, but when it was found that the amount subscribed was totally inadequate to provide a home, it was decided to procure a Recreation Ground, which has been done.

Mrs. Gilman, of St. John's Wood, London, received a free nomination for a boy to the home in consideration of the handsome amount she had paid over to the National fund. This free nomination she very generously placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Gravesend Ragged School, who selected Henry Gwalter. This lad is one of a very large family who were, and are still, in very poor circumstances. The father is a waterman, whose income is very precarious; the mother, as you may suppose, having to work hard to maintain a home for them. Robinson has no father, and there is a sister at home subject to fits and therefore unable to do anything to earn a living; there are other children besides.

I think you will agree that these are just the sort of cases that the Boys' Home should receive, and what a great blessing it is to these two boys to have been so fortunate as to be selected.

Major McKown, the hon. sec. of the Gravesend Ragged School, sends the following gratifying communication to Mr. R. J. Curtis:—

[Copy.] Gordon Boys' Home, Fort Wallington,
Fareham, Hants, October 15th.

Dear Sir,—I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines to you, hoping to find you quite well, as it leaves me at present. Me and Gwalter thought we should like to write to you as we have not done so before, but we now write thanking you and the Committee for the kindness they have shown us in getting us into such a nice home as this is. I am sure it is better than when we were running about the Gravesend streets. I don't know what would become of us. We are much happier here than what we was when we were at home. We both like the home very much; we have plenty of nice food and warm clothing, and nice games. The footballing season has commenced, and we have got two footballs. Me and Gwalter hopes to

come home on Christmas and see you and all the Committee and teachers of the Ragged School. We learn trades here; I am learning tailoring and Gwalter shoemaking. Please, sir, show this letter to the Committee. We both give our love to you and all the Committee. Please write back as soon as you can; we are allowed to write when we like. We have to find our own stamps, envelopes, and paper. This is all we have to say at present, from

GEORGE ROBINSON and HENRY GWALTER,
Scholars of the Gravesend Ragged School.

Notices of Books.

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Little Folks Christmas volume contains about 400 pages of letter-press, with pictures on nearly every page, two handsome pictures in colours, besides four full-page plates printed in tints. Boards, 3s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 5s.

This magazine is a great favourite, and has won a chorus of praises from the leading daily journals and reviews, and richly deserves all that has been said in its favour.

History of England. With about Two Thousand Illustrations. A New and Revised Edition. In Monthly Parts, price 7d.

This history is well and carefully written, the type is clear and bold, the paper good, and its numerous pictures are most helpful to the reader and greatly enliven its pages. It should be in every Sunday-school, reading-room, and library.

Little Folks Annual. "Great Uncle Hoot Toot," by Mrs. Molesworth. Price 6d.

Discontented boys should buy it and learn how one was cured.

The Quiver.

An admirable serial for Sunday reading. The December part is a good sample of its excellence.

Pretty Pink's Purpose. By M. A. Paull.

The intimate knowledge of City Arab life, as well as deep-rooted sympathy for its trials and woes, has enabled this gifted authoress to add another interesting story to an already goodly list of popular tales and sketches. We heartily commend the book and wish it a wide circulation.

S. W. Partridge and Co., Paternoster Row.

Messrs. Partridge's Annuals:—*British Workman, Band of Hope, Friendly Visitor, Family Friend, Band of Hope Review, and Infants' Magazine.*

This gay garland of spotless literature should form a part of the Christmas decorations of every household, and beaming from the walls of the nursery or schoolroom should be the portrait of the late Mr. T. B. Smithies, who was the friend of every living thing. The *Infants' Magazine* and *Children's Friend*, in attractive and picturesque binding, full of pictures and bright with all that ministers to innocent mirth, are sure of a wide circulation. We are glad to notice the continuation of Mr. C. J. Montague's literary and artistic labours.

Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster Row.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon: Preacher, Author, Philanthropist. By G. Holden Pike.

The friends of Mr. Spurgeon owe the writer a debt of gratitude for producing so interesting a volume. The incidents of youth and early life as here depicted are somewhat prophetic of the eminence which has been attained. One edition of the book has been exhausted, and no wonder, for the task was undertaken as a labour of love, and well has it been accomplished. The book deals not only with those incidents that minister to the gratification of a laudable curiosity, but in a compendious manner with the labours more abundant of a beneficent life. The book is printed in bold type and well bound.

W. H. and L. Collingridge, 148 and 149, Aldersgate Street.

Old Jonathan; the District and Parish Helper. Price 1s. 6d.

This monthly serial is in every respect what its name imports; and also for circulation from house to house, as a bright and cheerful tract, it is eminently fitted. The topics are various and interesting. Vol. XI. (new series) is now completed. It is tastefully and delicately bound, and is bright with pictures.

George Stoneman, 67, Paternoster Row.

Sunshine for the Home, the School, and the World, and *Little Star*. Edited by W. Meynell Whittemore, D.D. Both of which are profusely and appropriately illustrated.

Any production bearing the brand of Whittemore is its own recommendation. It is something to sustain the reputation of publications

up to the level of such titles, and this is accomplished. *Little Star*, in large type, will be a favourite in the nursery.

The Busy Bee

is a story written by a sister of Dr. Whittemore, and, as its preface states, it is a carefully-drawn picture of life among the very poor. We strongly recommend it for reading in Evening Classes and Mothers' Meetings.

After Work: an Annual for all Readers. Price 1s.

Here is *multum in parvo*—tales, anecdotes, stories, and entertaining scientific and useful papers.

T. Fisher Unwin, 26, Paternoster Square, E.C.

The New Godiva, and Other Stories on Social Questions.

The writer—who remains anonymous—did well to rescue these fine essays or papers from the somewhat ephemeral interest of a magazine article. With refined thought and diction, the papers treat the great social question in its varied aspects, and refer sympathetically to the noble efforts put forth in various directions to stem the torrent of evil.

Francis: a Socialistic Romance. By M. Dal Vero. 4s. 6d.

The story is given in a readable form and is written with a purpose. but we should be sorry to think the description of the district visitor to the hero when he was ill in his dirty, crowded lodging is true to life.

Dottings of a Dosser. Price 1s.

These graphic sketches describe nights spent at typical lodging-houses in different localities of the metropolis by the author in the guise of a veritable "dosser." They are vividly real, but devoid of sensation. They reveal a state of things which calls loudly for stricter supervision and radical reform. Doubtless the Lodging-House Act, which Lord Shaftesbury was instrumental in placing on the Statute Book, remedied the more flagrant ills then existing, but "the Dosser" shows that more stringent clauses and important changes are imperatively called for at the present time. We welcome his efforts as a distinct contribution towards this desirable end.

James Clarke and Co., 13 and 14, Fleet Street.

The Rosebud Annual, with 300 Illustrations.

As a book for the nursery it holds the first rank, and is a most beautiful gift book.

The Christmas Rose, containing the Adventures of Tom Thumb. Price 6d.

The get-up of this old-world tale in form, type, and illustration is excellent.

A Quarrel Most Unnatural. The Christian World Annual for 1887. Price 1s.

The tale depicts wrong as born of wrong, the conflict of a good with an evil purpose, a shaft of vengeance partly baulked of its purpose, repentance wrought in sickness, with mutual forgiveness and complete reconciliation.

Messrs. Hatchards, Piccadilly.

Spare Minutes: an Annual for all Readers.

The clergy and parish workers and others will find this a good book for Lending Libraries and Mothers' Meetings.

The Sunday Closing Reporter. The Editor, 14, Brown Street, Manchester. Price 1d.

This is a very useful and ably-conducted journal.

Notices of Meetings.

LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the above society was held recently in the Vestry Hall, Kennington. The chair was taken by the Hon. Lionel Ashley.

The report stated that the average attendance, both at the Sunday and week-day meetings, showed a gratifying increase. Dinners were given on Christmas Day and on January 5th to over 400 children, while 450 scholars enjoyed a day in the country during the summer, the infants being subsequently entertained in the Archbishop's Grounds. Mothers' Meetings and devotional meetings of various kinds, and the recently-inaugurated Beaufoy Institute, which comprises a Club, Gymnasium, Night School, Cricket and Football Clubs, have been well attended. Sewing Classes have been well attended, but the committee are in need of help from any ladies who could assist in teaching the girls to cut out garments. Temperance Meetings are frequently held, and many pledges have been taken. The Band of Hope numbers 286 members. A Lending Library has been commenced, and by the grant of £10 from the trustees, and several welcome parcels of books, the nucleus of a useful library has been formed. Weekly Dinners were again provided last winter for poor children—an average of 188 dinners weekly, making a total of 4,897. The Penny Bank numbers 117 depositors. An effort has been made to provide an entertainment of a bright and pleasant character on

Saturday evenings. The balance-sheet showed total receipts, £216 2s.; expenditure, £193 3s. 3d.

After a hymn had been sung, the Hon. Lionel Ashley said he esteemed it a great pleasure and honour to occupy the position so worthily held for many years by his late father. He felt that he was not worthy to follow the footsteps of so good a man, but though he could not hope to attain to the eminence of such a father, it was better to follow at a distance than not at all. The report showed that they were holding nineteen different meetings a week, and though their work was strictly undenominational, it was aggressively religious. One great excellence of their work was that they took up the education of the children, in many cases, where the School Board left off, and inculcated habits of thrift, temperance, and industry. Lord Palmerston described dirt as "matter out of place," and, no doubt, a great part of juvenile crime arose from a superabundance of youthful energy wrongly directed. Every agency, therefore, such as these Ragged Schools, which aimed at directing this energy into proper channels, was like the embankment of a mighty river, changing a devastating flood into a blessing.

The Hon. and Rev. F. G. Pelham, M.A., and the Rev. C. H. Grundy, M.A., having addressed the meeting, the chairman distributed a number of certificates and prizes, awarded conjointly by the Ragged School Union and the local committee, to scholars who had retained their situations with good characters for periods ranging from twelve months to four years. A very pleasing illustration of the value of the schools was afforded by George Howlett, Esq., chairman of the Lambeth Guardians, who stated that he owed his success in life to the training he received in the institution. A letter was received from Mark Beaufoy, Esq., enclosing a donation of £10.

GRAVESEND RAGGED SCHOOL.

A meeting of workers to forecast the winter's work was held at the beginning of the present season. Major McKown presided. W. G. Penman, Esq., W. Bax, Esq., and many other gentlemen and ladies were present. The evening was enlivened by music. Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, was, by invitation, present, and spoke, among other things, of the great need of gathering in elder boys and girls of the roughest class on the week evenings, especially by meetings and engagements of an attractive character.

KING EDWARD STREET INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday, 9th November, the nineteenth exhibition was formally opened by H. R. Williams, Esq. Other gentlemen who took part in the ceremony were Dr. Flack, Messrs. Nokes, Huskinson, and Mr. J. Kirk, all of whom complimented Mr. Montague upon the variety and excellence of the exhibits, and of the taste displayed in the decoration of the room by banners and sculpture. The articles produced by the scholars and some of the parents comprised samples of plain and fancy needlework, drawings and paintings of considerable merit, specimens of inventive skill in metal

and in carpentry and cabinet work; and some examples of modelling and engraving were also much admired.

NELSON STREET RAGGED SCHOOL, CAMBERWELL.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16th, the memorial stone was laid of the new school buildings in course of erection in London Street. Edward Rawlings, Esq., who has been a friend to the mission since its inception, performed the ceremony, and gave an extra £50, he having previously contributed £100 towards this object. Prayer having been offered, the company, through stress of weather, adjourned to a neighbouring building for the purpose of holding a meeting, over which Mr. Rawlings presided. The secretary, Mr. J. Kirk, stated that the dilapidated condition of the old building necessitated its being pulled down, and on the same site, but much enlarged, the building now in course of erection would, by being bigger and having an extra floor, give increased and necessary accommodation to a number of beneficent agencies. The total cost for the new building will be above £2,000, of which £800 are still needed. The chairman spoke of the good work done by the mission. The Rev. Prebendary Billing, the Rev. W. S. Mills, H. R. Williams, Esq., and Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, Dennis Allport, Esq., and T. E. Crabb, Esq., a former superintendent of the school, took part in the proceedings.

LOVE LANE MISSION, SHADWELL.

A series of interesting services were held on Sunday, November 28th, and on the two following evenings, in celebration of twenty-five years' labour of Mr. George Harris, whose work comprises not only house-to-house visitation, but a whole network of agencies. These comprise an adult service on Sundays and on week evenings, a Sunday School with an attendance of 600 children, a Girls' Evening School, Men's Bible Class (190 members, average attendance 89, conducted by Miss Hally), two large Mothers' Meetings, Sewing Class, Clothing Club, Band of Hope, Loan Tract Society, Penny Bank, Library, &c., besides which Mr. Harris, through the help of kind friends, some twenty years since erected a substantial mission hall, to which have been added a gallery and class-rooms at an expenditure of over £1,200, so that there is no debt on the building or mission.

Tuesday evening was the Sunday School anniversary. Henry Green, Esq., presided, and made an able speech commendatory of the work. Mr. George Harris also made a very modest and interesting statement in brief of his twenty-five years of labour, in the presence of a roomful of the people. The children forming a choir did their part very well. During the evening the portrait of G. Wade, Esq., the production of his daughter, was presented to the mission. The other speakers were Messrs. J. G. Harding, R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union), G. Wade, &c.

THE YOUTHS' INSTITUTE IN WESTMINSTER.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting was held on Tuesday, November 9th, in the Institute, Old Pye Street, Westminster. The arrival of Sir R. W. Carden was the signal for a

spontaneous cheer. Sir Robert was supported on the platform by Mrs. Barker Harrison (to whom the Institute is mainly indebted for its prizes and support), J. Woodhouse, Esq., Mr. R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union), and others. A letter was read from Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., regretting inability to be present, and promising a donation of £5. Mr. Payne read the annual report, which included the Master, W. J. Geary's statement of the year's work. The classes had been well attended. Sir Robert, who distributed the prizes, which were very many, was as bright and as hearty as ever, shaking hands with all, and giving the cheery word to the prize-takers that will remain as a bright spot on the memory when the prizes are forgotten. Prizes were given for geometrical drawing, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and for excellence in chess, cricket, football, and swimming, and especially for searching the Scriptures for texts having reference to a particular word, such as "Trust" (no concordance allowed). This was done by thirty-one boys, several of whom wrote 130 texts. The Drum and Fife Band played with precision and effect. The Society had enrolled thirty-five members during the year, and 815 since its commencement. Words of encouragement were spoken by Mr. Bowen, the Rev. Trevor Fielder, the Rev. Dr. Sinclair Paterson, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Bayliss. Sir Robert, on rising to reply to a vote of thanks, was received with ringing cheers. He thanked them for these marks of favour, and said it was a great treat to be with them again. It was what he called one of the treats of the year. (Laughter.) He was glad to see their friend present in the red coat [(an old member, belonging to the East Surrey Regiment). It reminded him of the fact that he was an officer in the 32nd Regiment two years before the Duke of Cambridge was born. In other words, he served King George III., who died in 1820; therefore, if he had remained in the army he would have been by this time an old veteran, seeing he had passed his eighty-fifth year. The boys present, he was glad to know, had a fair prospect before them. A good beginning was a grand thing. Some men who had been Lord Mayors of London in his (Sir Robert Carden's) own time did not have a single shilling in their pockets when they came to London. The boys present might not become Lord Mayors of London, but having got into a situation they might, by being honest, regular, temperate, and prudent in the discharge of their duties, promote themselves, and become useful members of society. (Cheers.) Advancing years made it expedient that he should give up attending many meetings like the present one, but the annual meetings connected with this Institute he felt he could never give up while he had health and strength to come among them. Sir Robert then handed Mrs. Barker Harrison his two guineas for the swimming competition next year, remarking that there was nothing like ready money. He warmly eulogised the kind and noble interest taken in the welfare of the lads in the Institute by that lady, and wished them all in return a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

POST FREE for SIX STAMPS, or LARGE EDITION (bound in cloth), 1s. 6d., from the AUTHOR

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL LUNG DISEASES.

By G. T. CONGREVE, *Coombe Lodge, Peckham.*

The Nature, Progress, and True Treatment of this Scourge of England.

The following Cases are selected from the NINETEENTH SERIES.

CONSUMPTION.—YOUNG LADY AT WYMONDHAM.

In May of last year (1885) I received a letter relative to this case from the Rev. W. M. BATTERBEE, P.M., of TOWN GREEN, WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK.

At that time her left lung was pronounced to be diseased. Her illness had commenced with congestion of left lung, great weakness, cough and pain. The breathing was short, the expectoration mixed with blood. For three months strength had gradually failed her, and she had lost flesh all over the body.

"At the time I first wrote you (Mr. BATTERBEE writes in a recent letter) there was a most trying cough, broken sleep, and *she was almost a living shadow.*"

"She had been for a long time (Mr. B. continues) under medical treatment, from which she received no benefit, indeed the doctor who attended her affirmed all medicine useless, and *gave her up as hopeless, saying she must soon die.*"

"By my advice (Mr. B. writes) she consented to try your medicine. After a few weeks the cough had greatly decreased; the expectoration of blood, the hectic fever and night sweats had nearly disappeared; appetite and strength increased, to the astonishment of all who knew her. Moreover, her late medical adviser pronounced her *a walking miracle.*"

"I shall be pleased (Mr. B. concludes) at any time to bear my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your medicines in *this, as also in several other cases.*—W. M. B."

The correspondence relative to this patient lasted over ten months. The history of the progress of the case to recovery is, however, so condensed in the above letter that it is needless to refer thereto.

OLD STANDING CASE OF BRONCHITIS.

Mr. S., of STOURBRIDGE, writing me for medicine on September 14 last, says:—"My wife would like you to send her some Quinine and Camphor Pills which you prepare. She is an old correspondent of yours for bronchitis. The complaint has been almost eradicated by your medicines, but she always keeps your Balsam by her and resorts to it on every apparent approach of the enemy."

CONSUMPTION—CASE of a YOUNG MAN AT HIGHAM FERRERS.

Reported by Rev. W. J. TOMKINS, of the Manse, RUSHDEN HIGHAM FERRERS.

The patient had caught a severe cold, which resulted in serious illness. A cold is often the forerunner of disease (as shown in my book), and is the early footstep of the destroyer. Then followed a bad cough, entire loss of appetite, decrease of flesh, great languor, night sweats, &c.

Mr. Tomkins writes:—"At this time the medical men were consulted in the usual way, but no benefit was derived from their treatment. They, with others, thought the young man was going into a rapid decline.

"It was then your medicine was tried and proved so successful. He rapidly got better, and after a time resumed work. His parents say they feel you ought to know the good he derived from your treatment. He is now well, and appears to be a strong, healthy young man.

"Personally I have no hesitation in saying that in early stages of consumption and severe cases of bronchitis there is no medicine more efficacious than yours. I have seen its good effects in many instances."

CONSULTATIONS at COOMBE LODGE on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS ONLY.

EVERY PATIENT SHOULD READ THIS BOOK BEFOREHAND.

*** Mr. Congreve is publishing one recent case every week in the "Christian World," and about twenty-five other Weekly Papers.*

spontaneous cheer. Sir Robert was supported on the platform by Mrs. Barker Harrison (to whom the Institute is mainly indebted for its prizes and support), J. Woodhouse, Esq., Mr. R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union), and others. A letter was read from Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., regretting inability to be present, and promising a donation of £5. Mr. Payne read the annual report, which included the Master, W. J. Geary's statement of the year's work. The classes had been well attended. Sir Robert, who distributed the prizes, which were very many, was as bright and as hearty as ever, shaking hands with all, and giving the cheery word to the prize-takers that will remain as a bright spot on the memory when the prizes are forgotten. Prizes were given for geometrical drawing, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and for excellence in chess, cricket, football, and swimming, and especially for searching the Scriptures for texts having reference to a particular word, such as "Trust" (no concordance allowed). This was done by thirty-one boys, several of whom wrote 130 texts. The Drum and Fife Band played with precision and effect. The Society had enrolled thirty-five members during the year, and 815 since its commencement. Words of encouragement were spoken by Mr. Bowen, the Rev. Trevor Fielder, the Rev. Dr. Sinclair Paterson, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Bayliss. Sir Robert, on rising to reply to a vote of thanks, was received with ringing cheers. He thanked them for these marks of favour, and said it was a great treat to be with them again. It was what he called one of the treats of the year. (Laughter.) He was glad to see their friend present in the red coat [(an old member, belonging to the East Surrey Regiment). It reminded him of the fact that he was an officer in the 32nd Regiment two years before the Duke of Cambridge was born. In other words, he served King George III., who died in 1820; therefore, if he had remained in the army he would have been by this time an old veteran, seeing he had passed his eighty-fifth year. The boys present, he was glad to know, had a fair prospect before them. A good beginning was a grand thing. Some men who had been Lord Mayors of London in his (Sir Robert Carden's) own time did not have a single shilling in their pockets when they came to London. The boys present might not become Lord Mayors of London, but having got into a situation they might, by being honest, regular, temperate, and prudent in the discharge of their duties, promote themselves, and become useful members of society. (Cheers.) Advancing years made it expedient that he should give up attending many meetings like the present one, but the annual meetings connected with this Institute he felt he could never give up while he had health and strength to come among them. Sir Robert then handed Mrs. Barker Harrison his two guineas for the swimming competition next year, remarking that there was nothing like ready money. He warmly eulogised the kind and noble interest taken in the welfare of the lads in the Institute by that lady, and wished them all in return a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

POST FREE for SIX STAMPS, or LARGE EDITION (bound in cloth), 1s. 3d., from the AUTHOR

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL LUNG DISEASES.

By G. T. CONGREVE, *Coombe Lodge, Peckham.*

The Nature, Progress, and True Treatment of this Scourge of England.

The following Cases are selected from the NINETEENTH SERIES.

CONSUMPTION.—YOUNG LADY AT WYMONDHAM.

In May of last year (1885) I received a letter relative to this case from the Rev. W. M. BATTERBEE, P.M., of TOWN GREEN, WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK.

At that time her left lung was pronounced to be diseased. Her illness had commenced with congestion of left lung, great weakness, cough and pain. The breathing was short, the expectoration mixed with blood. For three months strength had gradually failed her, and she had lost flesh all over the body.

"At the time I first wrote you (Mr. BATTERBEE writes in a recent letter) there was a most trying cough, broken sleep, and *she was almost a living shadow.*"

"She had been for a long time (Mr. B. continues) under medical treatment, from which she received no benefit, indeed the doctor who attended her affirmed all medicine useless, and *gave her up as hopeless, saying she must soon die.*"

"By my advice (Mr. B. writes) she consented to try your medicine. After a few weeks the cough had greatly decreased; the expectoration of blood, the hectic fever and night sweats had nearly disappeared; appetite and strength increased, to the astonishment of all who knew her. Moreover, her late medical adviser pronounced her *a walking miracle.*"

"I shall be pleased (Mr. B. concludes) at any time to bear my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your medicines in *this, as also in several other cases.*—W. M. B."

The correspondence relative to this patient lasted over ten months. The history of the progress of the case to recovery is, however, so condensed in the above letter that it is needless to refer thereto.

OLD STANDING CASE OF BRONCHITIS.

Mr. S., of STOURBRIDGE, writing me for medicine on September 14 last, says:—"My wife would like you to send her some Quinine and Camphor Pills which you prepare. She is an old correspondent of yours for bronchitis. The complaint has been almost eradicated by your medicines, but she always keeps your Balsam by her and resorts to it on every apparent approach of the enemy."

CONSUMPTION—CASE of a YOUNG MAN AT HIGHAM FERRERS

Reported by Rev. W. J. TOMKINS, of the Manse, RUSHDEN HIGHAM FERRERS.

The patient had caught a severe cold, which resulted in serious illness. A cold is often the forerunner of disease (as shown in my book), and is the early footstep of the destroyer. Then followed a bad cough, entire loss of appetite, decrease of flesh, great languor, night sweats, &c.

Mr. Tomkins writes:—"At this time the medical men were consulted in the usual way, but no benefit was derived from their treatment. They, with others, thought the young man was going into a rapid decline.

"It was then your medicine was tried and proved so successful. He rapidly got better, and after a time resumed work. His parents say they feel you ought to know the good he derived from your treatment. He is now well, and appears to be a strong, healthy young man.

"Personally I have no hesitation in saying that in early stages of consumption and severe cases of bronchitis there is no medicine more efficacious than yours. I have seen its good effects in many instances."

CONSULTATIONS at COOMBE LODGE on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS ONLY.

EVERY PATIENT SHOULD READ THE BOOK BEFOREHAND.

*** *Mr. Congreve is publishing one recent case every week in the "Christian World," and about twenty-five other Weekly Papers.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex-Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

CHLORODYNE

is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases —Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Rideford.—"It is, without doubt, the most valuable and *certain* Anodyne we have."

Dr. M'MILLMAN, of New Galway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Gt. Russell St., London.

J. E. EAREE,

BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

127, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, &c., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract.

COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

THE YOUNG CAPITALIST:

AN ADDRESS PRIZE TO SCHOLARS.

By W. HAIG MILLER, Esq.,

AUTHOR OF "THE MIRAGE OF LIFE."

This address (which deserves to be printed in letters of gold), in the Book form of 24 pages, price 2s. 6d. per 100, can be had at the Office of the Ragged School Union.

ALSO,

MUST THE LITTLE ONES PERISH?

A WORD FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.

By the Rev. J. OSWALD DYKES, D.D.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Can be had at the Office of the Ragged School Union.

ALSO,

RAGGED SCHOOLS;

OR,

MISSIONS OF BENEVOLENCE.

By Professor LEONE LEVI, LL.D.

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Can be had at the Office of the Ragged School Union.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN POUNDS.

By HENRY HAWKES, B.A., F.L.S.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. 4s. 6d.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; and 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

General Fund (continued from opposite page.)

	£	s.	d.
Lancaster, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Lawrence, Miss S.	0	2	6
Ledward, Rev. W. J.	0	5	0
Lee, Mrs. J. F.	2	2	0
Legh, Henry, Esq.	0	10	0
Leigh, Miss	0	1	0
Lever, Dr.	0	10	6
Lewis, Mrs. Benj.	1	0	0
Linton, J., Esq.	0	1	6
Little, Jas., Esq.	0	5	0
Little Willie Harris and Mrs. Harris, per Miss Edmonds	1	0	0
Livesey, Geo., Esq.	10	0	0
Longmore, The Misses	0	7	6
Loverock, Mrs.	0	5	0
Low, Alex. F., Esq.	1	1	0
Lowcock, Richard, esq.	0	10	0
Lucking, W. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Ludlow, Rev. E.	0	5	0
Lyall, J. Watson, Esq.	1	0	0
Maasdyk, Mrs.	2	0	0
MacArthur, Jas. R., Esq.	1	0	0
Mackness, Mrs.	1	0	0
Macnicoll, Arch., Esq.	1	0	0
Maingay, Major, R.E.	1	0	0
Marriott, Dr.	1	1	0
Martin, Miss	5	0	0
Martin, Miss, per — Kemble, Miss	0	5	0
Kemble, W., Esq. (the late)	1	0	0
Martin, Miss	0	10	0
Mattingley, Miss	0	5	0
Martyn, Jno., Esq.	1	1	0
Micklethwait, Miss C.	5	0	0
Millard, W., Esq.	0	5	0
Milligan, Mrs.	0	10	0
Millward, Mrs.	0	5	0
Mirrielees, F. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Moffatt, Miss S. E.	0	2	6
Moody, Miss S.	0	10	0
Moore, Geo. Wm., Esq.	0	10	0
Moore, Miss Isabella	0	5	0
Morrice, R. E., Esq.	2	2	0
Morris, Mrs.	0	10	0
Mossop, Miss	1	0	0
Muguardt, Mrs. C.	0	10	0
M. B.	5	0	0
M. C. C.	5	0	0
M. L. M.	0	2	6
M. and S. P.	0	10	0
Neate, Thos., Esq.	1	0	0
Newbould, Mrs. E. P.	2	0	0
Newcome, Mrs.	0	10	0
Newton, Rev. Horace	1	0	0
Nicholls and Clarke, Messrs.	0	10	0
Nicholls, Mrs. A.	1	0	0
Nicholson, Mrs.	2	2	0
Nicoll, Mrs.	0	5	0
Noble, R. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Noel, Rev. Horace	0	10	0
Novice	0	5	0
Ogle, Dr.	0	5	0
Olney, Thos. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Ord, Wm., Esq., M.D.	5	0	0
Osman, C. E., Esq.	0	5	0
Owen, Mrs. H.	0	2	6
Palmer, S. E., Esq.	3	3	0
Park Chapel Boys' Sunday School, Camden Town, per E. F.			
Kelsey, Esq.	0	15	8
Paterson, Wm., Esq.	0	10	0
Payne, Jas., Esq.	5	5	0
Peacocke, Lt.-Gen. Geo.	2	0	0
Pearce, Mrs.	0	10	0
Penfold, The Misses	1	0	0
Penny, Mrs. E.	2	2	0
Penton, Miss	0	1	0
Peppercorn, Miss	0	10	0
Percival, Mr. & Mrs.	1	0	0
Pethybridge, J.S., Esq.	0	1	0
Petter, G. Wm., Esq.	5	5	0
Phillips, W. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Phya Damrong, Rajah of Bholakandth	5	0	0
Pirnie, Mrs. Jas.	0	10	0
Platt, Mrs. Sarah	0	5	0
Popplewell, Miss	0	10	0
Port, Mrs.	1	10	0
Porter, The Misses	2	0	0
Powell, Mrs.	0	5	5
Price, Mrs. Adam	5	0	0
Prince, Miss	0	10	6
Pritchett, Chas. P., Esq.	0	5	0
Proctor, John, Esq.	25	0	0
Radford, Ethel, and Gertie	0	2	6
Raggatt, Wm., Esq.	0	10	0
Ramsay, General	5	0	0
Ransted, O., Esq.	0	2	6
Rattenbury, Mrs.	1	1	0
Read, Mrs. C.	0	2	0
Reynolds, W. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Richardson, Edmund, Esq.	2	2	0
Richardson, Mrs. H.	0	10	0
Rider, Mrs.	0	5	0
Ringrow, Jos., Esq.	1	0	0
Robinson, Miss Jane	0	5	0
Rowlatt, F. A., Esq.	1	0	0
Roxburgh, Mrs.	1	0	0
R. F.	0	5	0
R. L. E.	0	10	0
Sydney, The Countess	5	0	0
St. George, Mrs.	5	0	0
Salt, Messrs. Thos., & Co.	5	0	0
Salters, The Worshipful Company of	5	5	0
Sands, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Say, Miss	0	10	0
Scatcherd, Mrs. H.	0	5	0
Scott, Miss	1	0	0
Shaw, Miss	0	10	0
Shepard, Miss Mary	0	2	6
Sherlock, Chas. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Sherston, Mrs.	0	10	0
Simms, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Simpkinson, E. V., Esq.	0	5	0
Smith, General J. W. S.	1	0	0
Smith, Messrs. John, & Sons	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	2	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	2	6
Smith, Mrs. E.	0	6	6
Smith, Mrs. J. W.	1	1	0
Snashall, Mrs. E.	0	10	6
Solly, W. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Somes, Mrs.	5	0	0
Squibb, Miss	0	4	0
Stewart, Mrs. Horatio	1	0	0
Stolhwasser, Miss	2	2	0
Stone, Jas. Bell, Esq.	0	1	0
Stone, Wm., Esq.	2	0	0
Straker Bros. & Co., Messrs.	2	2	0
Sturges, Mr. A.	0	2	6
Sutton, Miss G.	2	0	0
Sutton, Miss	1	1	0
S. E.	10	0	0
S. L.	0	5	0
Sophia, Southport	1	0	0
S. P.	0	5	0
Taylor, Miss A.	1	1	0
Thompson, Miss C.	0	5	0
Thomson, Miss	0	2	6
Thomson, Miss R.	0	10	0
Tomkins, Miss	0	2	6
Tonge, Mrs.	0	1	0
Trendell, Mrs.	1	1	0
Trusted, Miss M.	0	5	0
Tweedy, Miss Caroline	0	10	0
Thank-offering from G. Y.	5	0	0
T. W.	0	10	6
Vachell, Harvey, Esq.	0	5	0
Vellacott, Miss	0	2	6
Wainwright, Miss	1	0	0
Waites, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Waller, Miss	0	5	0
Wandesforde, Mrs. Prior	1	0	0
Ware, Miss	5	5	0
Warren, Mrs.	0	5	0
Watson, Thos. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Wedgwood, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Wells, Jos., Esq.	1	0	0
Western, E. Y., Esq.	2	2	0
Wheeler, Mrs.	1	1	0
Wheler, Mrs. E.	3	0	0
White, Geo. T., Esq.	1	1	0
Whitehead, Miss E.	0	10	0
Whytt, P. F., Esq.	0	10	0
Williams, Miss	0	2	6
Willmot, Miss	2	0	0
Wilson, Charles, Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson, Miss Jane	1	1	0
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	0	7	6
Wood, Mrs.	1	0	0
Woolley, G. H., Esq.	5	5	0
Worsley, R., Esq.	0	5	0
Wright, The Misses	4	0	0
Wright, Mrs. S. E.	0	0	0
Wright, Mrs.	0	5	0
Wyse, Mrs.	0	10	0
W. H. W.	1	0	0
Young, Walter, Esq.	0	1	0
Younger, J. R., Esq.	0	5	0

Holiday Fund.

	£	s.	d.
A Lover of the Good Earl Shaftesbury	0	10	0
Anonymous	0	2	0
Bowes, Mrs.	0	10	0
Clay, C. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Darrock, Miss	0	1	6
Ferrand, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0
Readers of "Woman's Work," per Mrs. Codner	5	0	0
Smith, Geo. J., Esq.	5	0	0
Unknown Friends	0	14	0
Wimshurst, Miss	1	10	0

Special Funds.

Benevolent.

	£	s.	d.
Amos, Mrs. C. M.	0	10	0
Bowcher, Miss	1	0	0
J. W. A.	3	0	0
Relief for the Starving	50	0	0
S. E.	5	0	0
Wright, Mrs. S. E.	1	0	0

Breakfasts.

Thwaites, Miss Clara	0	1	0

Children's Dinners.

Alexander, Mrs.	0	5	0
Cosens, Miss	0	5	0
Gray, Miss B. A.	2	0	0
Marriott, G. W., Esq.	0	2	6
Maxton, Miss J. Reid	0	10	0
Mizpeh, H. M. A. S.	2	0	0
Nicholas, H., Esq.	0	2	6
Rumsey, Mrs. G.	0	5	0
Sutton, Miss G.	1	0	0
Wallis, Mrs.	0	5	0
Waterloo Street Sunday School, per Mr. E. Wagstaff	0	12	0

Legacy.

Kemble, Wm., Esq., per Thos. Kemble, Esq.	200	0	

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SUPPORT OF

FREE SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE POOR.

OFFICES: 12 & 13, EXETER HALL, W.C.

The following sums have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union, from the 20th of September, to the 19th of December, 1886, inclusive:—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Abbey Street Ragged School, per Mr. Page	1	1	0
Acworth, N. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Akers, Mrs. M. A.	0	7	6
Aldrich, Captain	0	10	6
Aldridge, H. G., Esq.	1	1	0
Alford, Miss	1	0	0
Allen, Thos., Esq.	0	5	0
Allinson, Mrs.	5	0	0
Ames, The Misses	1	0	0
Andrew, Sir William	1	5	0
Arbuthnot, Mrs. W. R.	1	0	0
Armstrong, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Aston, Miss	0	3	0
Anonymous	1	18	5
A Reader of the *Christian Herald*	0	5	0
A Thank offering, Colchester	0	10	0
A Widow's Mite	0	2	6
Belmore, Lady	2	0	0
Bentinck, Lady	1	1	0
Bailey, C., Esq.	2	2	0
Ball, A. M. Esq.	1	1	0
Ballard, Major J. F.	0	5	0
Barber, Mrs.	0	10	0
Barker, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bate, Chas. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Bayley, Mrs.	0	10	0
Beament, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Bedwell, J. R., Esq.	0	5	0
Beith, Stevenson, & Co., Messrs.	1	0	0
Bennett, Rev. Wm.	0	2	6
Berguer, Miss C. J.	1	1	0
Berry, Mrs.	0	2	6
Bew, John, Esq.	0	2	6
Bewes, W. A., Esq.	2	2	0
Biddulph, Mrs. L.	2	0	0
Bigsby, Rev. H. J.	1	0	0
Blake, Mrs.	0	10	0
Blinkey, Mrs.	0	2	6
Booty, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bowcher, Miss	3	0	0
Bowie, J. H., Esq.	0	10	0
Bradley, Mrs.	1	1	0
Brain, Wm., Esq.	0	5	0
Brisco, Mr. Edward	0	1	0
Brodie, Jas., Esq.	0	2	6
Brockwell, Mrs. Ellen	0	4	6
Bromhead, Newton, Esq	0	10	0
Brown, Miss	0	3	6
Brown, Wm. Chas., Esq.	1	1	0
Bruce, Miss	1	0	0
Budd, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Burnett, Miss	1	0	0
Buttanshaw, M.N., Esq.	10	10	0
Be of Good Cheer	0	2	0
Cameron, Lady Vere	1	0	0
Cecil, Lord Brownlow	1	0	0
Callow, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Campbell-Colquhoun, Rev. J. E.	5	0	0
Cannington, Miss	0	3	0
Cheeseman, Mrs.	0	2	0
Clarke, Miss	0	10	0
Clay, C. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Clements, C., Esq.	1	0	0
Clements, Mrs., coll.	0	9	6
Cochrane, Mrs. L. M.	2	0	0
Collett, Miss	0	10	6
Collis, Mrs.	1	0	0
Colman, Miss	0	5	0
Connop, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Coulson, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Craig, Miss, coll.	0	5	0
Crosbie, Miss	0	10	0
Cruddas, W. D., Esq.	15	0	0
Cumberlege, Miss	2	0	0
Currie, Rev. F. H.	0	1	0
Cust, Miss	1	0	0
C. C.	1	0	0
Dundas, Lady Lucy	3	0	0
Davis, Miss J. M.	0	1	0
Davies, Mrs.	2	0	0
Deighton, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Denman, Hon. Mr. Justice	2	2	0
Dickson, Miss	0	5	0
Dixon, Rev. Fred. A.	5	0	0
Drury, Mrs.	1	0	0
DuBois, The Misses	1	1	0
Delta	52	10	0
Eldridge, Miss, per—			
Miss Baker	0	2	6
Miss Barlow	0	2	6
Mrs. W. B. P. Brigstocke	0	5	0
Miss Campbell	0	10	0
Mrs. S. W. Clayton	0	10	0
Miss Elderton	0	1	0
Miss C. W. Eldridge's box	0	8	9
The Misses Gillson	0	10	0
Miss Hamilton	0	5	0
Mrs. Hastie	0	5	0
Colonel Hill	0	5	0
Lady Maclean	0	4	0
Mrs. de Montmoreney	0	5	0
E. H. Peters, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Pilkington	0	2	6
Miss Stephens	0	2	6
Miss Tubb	0	2	6
Mrs. Wilmot	0	2	6
Mr. James Woods	0	2	6
Mrs. W. Young	0	5	0
Bible Class of Y. M. C. A.	1	1	0
Young Women's box	0	6	10
Edwards, Mrs. H. C.	0	10	0
Escombe, R., Esq.	0	10	0
E. B.	10	0	0
E. B.	0	2	0
E. E. C.	0	2	0
E. S. F.	0	2	6
Farquharson, Roberts, & Phillips, Messrs.	1	1	0
Fergusson, J. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Ferrand, Hon. Mrs.	2	2	0
Foord, W. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Foster, Miss	0	5	0
Francis, The Misses	0	10	0
Fraser, Miss	0	10	0
French, Miss Jane	1	0	0
Fricker, Chas., Esq.	0	2	0
Fry, Rev. Wm.	2	2	0
F.	5	0	0
For the Master's Sake	0	10	0
From a poor Widow, Ambleside	0	2	0
Gazeley, Mrs. R. Court	2	2	0
Gent, J. G., Esq.	2	2	0
Gilmore, Miss	2	2	0
Goldsmith, Admiral	2	0	0
Gordon, John E., Esq.	10	0	0
Gotham, Miss E.	0	10	0
Graham, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gray, Miss Alice	0	3	0
Gray, Peter, Esq.	1	1	0
Greame, Rev. G. Lloyd	1	0	0
Greig, Jas., Esq.	1	0	0
Greig, Miss	0	5	0
Grover, Mrs.	0	7	6
Head, Lady	2	10	0
Howard, Lady Fanny	1	1	0
Halcro, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hall, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Halm, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Hanbury, E. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Hanmer, Major W.	5	0	0
Hardy, C., Esq.	0	10	0
Hargreaves, The Misses	2	0	0
Harley, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Harper, F., Esq.	0	5	0
Harrop, Miss A.	0	2	6
Hartley, F. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Hartshorne, Miss F. J.	1	1	0
Hawkins, Miss S., Contents of Work-basket	1	13	0
Heach, The Misses	0	6	0
Heath, Mrs. C. J.	5	0	0
Henderson, Mrs. Jane	1	0	0
Hensley, Miss M. R.	0	10	0
Hibbert, Geo., Esq.	10	0	0
Higgins, Mrs.	0	6	8
Higgott, Miss	1	0	0
Higgs, Mrs.	0	3	6
Hill, Miss	1	0	0
Hingston, Wm. F., Esq.	1	0	0
Holdich, Rev. T. P.	1	1	0
Holland, Miss Ellen	0	5	0
Holloway, Mrs. S.	0	10	0
Holmes, Miss M. E.	0	5	0
Homer, Rev. Henry	0	10	0
Hood, Miss	0	2	6
Hore, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hounsell, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Howard, Mr. John	0	5	0
Hudson, B. J., Esq.	10	10	0
Hughes, Mrs. Kent	5	5	0
Hunt, Miss F.	0	1	6
Harvest Thank-offering from C. and S. G.	4	0	0
Ibbetson, Rev. Jos	0	5	0
Ingram, Thos., Esq.	0	5	0
Jamieson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Janverin, Mrs.	0	5	0
Jones, Edward, Esq.	0	2	6
Jones, Miss Foulkes	0	10	0
Jones, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Judson, Miss	0	3	0
Keiller, Wm., Esq.	2	0	0
Kennedy, Mrs.	3	0	0
Kenny, Mrs.	10	0	0
Kenrick, Mrs.	0	10	0
Keysell, Miss J. M.	0	10	0
Killick, Captain and Miss	0	15	0
King, Ernest H., Esq.	0	5	0
King, Miss	0	5	0
Lachlan, Miss	1	0	0
Lakin, Mrs. E.	0	5	0

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Churches of England and Ireland, and numerous eminent Clergymen and Ministers of all Denominations, unite in recommending it.

It is beautifully printed.—TIMES.

A REFERENCE BIBLE
BOUND UP
With 468 Pages of "Aids to Bible Students," For 3s.

More complete than any other.—CHRISTIAN.

QUEEN'S PRINTERS' TEACHER'S BIBLES.

The Original, Fullest, and Best.

ELEVEN EDITIONS.

THE
"Aids to Bible Students"
INCLUDE ORIGINAL ARTICLES BY
Cheyne, Green, Hole, Hooker, Leathes, Lumby, Madden, Tristram, Stainer, Sayce, &c.

Besides a CONCORDANCE (over 40,000 references, with context, in bold type); INDEX OF PERSONS, PLACES, and SUBJECTS (16,000 references); Jewish and Contemporary Chronology and History, Gospel History, Harmony of the Gospels; MIRACLES and PARABLES (with Notes); TABLES and other important Materials for Bible Lessons, by the Editor.

Write to Publishers for List of Contents, A 24-page Pamphlet, Gratis.

Styles of Binding.	French Morocco.	Paste grain, limp.	French Morocco, circuit.	Persian limp.	Persian Calf, circuit.	Turkey Morocco, either limp or boards.	Turkey Morocco, limp, circuit.	Levant Yapp, limp, flap, Paste Calf, limp, and hand.
EDITIONS.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pearl 24mo, Reference	4 0	—	5 0	6 6	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0
Ditto, with wide margin	—	10 0	—	—	11 6	12 6	15 0	18 6
Pearl 8vo, Reference	5 6	—	7 6	7 6	—	9 0	12 0	15 6
* Ruby 8vo, Reference	5 6	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6
Nonpareil 16mo, Reference	7 0	—	8 6	8 6	—	10 0	13 0	16 6
Ditto, Paragraph	7 6	8 0	—	—	—	10 0	13 0	16 6
Ditto, Red Line	—	9 6	—	—	—	12 6	15 6	19 0
Ditto 8vo, ditto, wide margin	—	18 0	—	—	—	25 0	31 6	42 0
* Minion 8vo, Reference	10 0	10 6	—	12 6	14 0	14 0	18 0	21 0
Brevier 8vo, Reference	16 0	—	—	—	—	21 0	27 6	31 6
VARIORUM Edition	—	10 6	—	—	—	16 6	21 0	25 0

* *Also may be had printed upon specially opaque thin India paper, and of extreme lightness, at small extra cost.*

The Smallest Size, in Cloth, 3s.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, Great New Street, London, E.C.

RETAIL OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

LONDON: R. K. BURT & CO., Printers, Fetter Lane, E.C.